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THE STORY OF THE WINTERS.

[Read before the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New London, Connecticut, by Mrs. Adeline Bartlet Allyn, of Black Hall, Connecticut.]

I WISH to speak to you this afternoon concerning the events of the winters of the Revolution, and trust that a brief résumé of these may prove of interest. Much was accomplished—progress was made and strength developed through the privations of these dreary winters of equal importance with the battles and for which we owe to our ancestors as deep a debt of gratitude as for their heroism on the battlefield.

In studying the evolution of any great thing, we must look back of its first positive and apparent expression to its early beginning, and the American Revolution does not begin with the Declaration of Independence, nor yet with the battle of Lexington, or with "Paul Revere's Ride." As far back as the winter of 1773 we see the stirring of that power which was soon to prove its maturity in those striking events.

The Colonies in truth were grown too strong to exist any longer as colonies; they were too full of the grand vitality of their youth and vigor to remain dependent members of any monarchy across the sea, or to submit to the rule of any state but themselves, had the monarchy been as just as England now is, or the rule of George as mild as that of Victoria. This is the true cause of the Revolution. The Colonies had attained their majority, and no wise parent expects to dictate to a grown son or daughter how he shall stamp his paper or she shall make her tea; we may *counsel*, and that effectively, but *dictate*, Oh, no!

But our dear mother England was not wise just then when

her decisions were made by George III and voiced by Lord North. Even the judicious and upright Chatham, had he lived longer and determined the acts of Parliament as his own better judgment dictated, could hardly have held these vigorous full grown men in the leading strings of childhood.

And some of these early events which mark the dawn of our liberty—how entirely in character they are for bright youth, full of vigor, spirit, and independence. The resistance of the Boston boys against the wanton tyranny of the soldiers who would break up their snow slides was one of the acts of a winter teeming with life, energy, and event, though the time was not yet ripe for achievement. And the Boston Tea Party! was there ever a deed in the history of any country so dramatic—so picturesque—and withal so well judged, as this which occurred on the 17th of December, 1773. A winter which opened with a social function like that, kept up its character throughout, and it is only from want of time that we fail to fill our pages with the events of that winter alone.

The entire winter of 1774 and 1775 was one of busy organizing and preparation throughout New England as well as in Philadelphia. The thrilling events of the next summer—Lexington, Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga following swiftly on each other could not have taken place but for the winter's work.

The winter of 1775 and 1776 opens gloriously for our young nation. Exasperated by the employment of the German mercenaries against them, one of the most dashing campaigns of the entire war was undertaken and carried out. Richard Montgomery, despite the obstacles of snow and dense forests, went down Lake Champlain with 2,000 men and captured Montreal, while Benedict Arnold—brave, spirited, and loyal then—with 1,200 more marched through the primeval wilderness of Maine and reached Quebec. These two little armies met and made a desperate assault upon this impregnable fortress, but were finally repulsed. This attempt cost the life of the brave Montgomery, and Arnold was severely wounded. Had he too fallen there, how much better had it been for Benedict Arnold!

The summer of 1776 had been an eventful one, but Novem-

ber brings us to another of the many thorns in the side of Washington—Charles Lee. He was a man of unquestioned ability, cradled in the army—son of a British officer—he obtained a commission at the early age of eleven years. He had an irregular education, yet by ability, diligence, and ambition had acquired a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, and spoke several modern languages. He had studied and practiced the art of war, commanded a company of grenadiers in the French and Indian wars, that school of revolutionary officers, and had been severely wounded there.

A man of such varied gifts had been a valuable support to Washington had he been willing to act under or in harmony with him. He however assumed his deserts to be greater than those of the Commander-in-Chief. He had tried vainly to induce Congress to appoint him to the first position, but failing to secure this his wounded vanity led him to disobey orders and thus to frustrate the well laid plan of Washington. He had prepared a well arranged coalition with Lee by which they were to unite their forces and face Lord Howe with an army of fourteen thousand men, engage him in battle, and cut off his advance on Philadelphia; but Lee in direct disobedience marched his forces to Morristown apparently to conduct a campaign on his own account. The army being thus divided it was impossible for Washington to face Howe and he was forced to retreat through New Jersey and cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was perhaps the darkest among many dark moments in his life. In a private letter to his brother he expressed the fear that the "game is nearly up." Every one but himself considered him ruined, and only the unconquerable courage of such a spirit as his own could have sustained him at this time. But what became of Lee meanwhile? He marched to Morristown as though intending to make an attack, when he is caught at a tavern outside his own line carousing in dressing gown and slippers, is made prisoner and carried to New York. It has recently been ascertained through some papers found in England that he then turned traitor and gave to Howe all the information in his power to enable him to overcome Washington.

The loss of Lee proved a gain however, as it left Sullivan in

command. He marched hastily to Washington's aid, helping him to conquer the Hessians at Trenton, and thus to celebrate his Christmas by that glorious victory which you know so well. This was indeed an eventful winter. After the surrender of the Hessians on Christmas day the army was about to disband, as the term of enlistment expired with the year 1776. Washington and his officers offered them a small bounty, and induced them to reënlist. At this time Robert Morris, the patriotic financier at Philadelphia, came forward with money and supported Washington at his great need. Congress also gave him the strongest assurance of appreciation in making him military dictator in these words: "Happy is it for this country that the general of their forces can safely be intrusted with unlimited power, and neither personal security, liberty nor property be in the least endangered thereby." Thus ended the year 1776, the most glorious in our history, and surely with encouragement to our great commander. The opening of 1777 was signalized by the victory at Princeton, which prevented the British from crossing New Jersey and obliged them to stay quietly in New York for the winter. The result of these successes not only convinced the American Congress of the great ability of Washington, but showed his military genius to the world. The eyes of all France were drawn to him. Marquis de Lafayette could not wait for the tardy action of his government, but came as a volunteer in a vessel furnished at his own expense. Baron de Kalb, from Germany, and the two noble Poles, Kosciusko and Pulaski, hastened to aid the cause of freedom with their training and experience.

In telling the story of the winters I may not describe Burgoyne's surrender but I may be permitted to speak of the events which followed this decisive victory, and were consequent upon it. This engagement was one of the "fifteen decisive battles of the world," and the consequence were momentous. In England the feeling was so strong in favor of conciliating the Americans that both people and Parliament would grant to them everything they would ask—except independence. Lord Chatham, the friend of America, was to be made prime minister, since he was the only man in England who was equal to the task of renewing the friendly union between

Great Britain and America. Surely no one else could do anything, and it was a task beyond the power even of him. His sudden death put an end to any such hope on the part of England. Lord North sent commissioners during this winter to negotiate a treaty of peace, but it was too late. Indeed, as we said before, the utmost conciliation would have done nothing more than to postpone the independence.

In France, Silas Deane, Arthur Lee, and Benjamin Franklin had been residing for more than a year, trying to induce the government to enter into a treaty with the United States; to obtain ships of war, loans of money, and above all the acknowledgment of their existence as a nation. It was not for the interest of France, however, just then to break with England. Many private individuals had shown the warmest sympathy with America, and a large sum of money had been advanced, ostensibly as individual contributions, and the whole nation was carried away by ardent enthusiasm for the cause of American liberty.

Franklin was the idol of France, everywhere he was regarded as a sage and received with the deepest reverence. He was described as joining "to the demeanor of Phocian the spirit of Socrates." His venerable head, adorned with his own hair flowing freely over his shoulders, was seen on medallions of every variety, on snuff boxes, and even set in rings. "Poor Richard's" sayings of homely wisdom were quoted as the utterances of a superior being, and it was esteemed almost a royal privilege to gain admission to the modest house at Passy, where he made his home while in France. Mr. Adams says of him: "Franklin's reputation was more universal than that of Leibnitz or Newton, Frederick the Great or Voltaire, and his character was more beloved and esteemed than any of them . . . If a collection could be made of gazettes of Europe for the latter half of the eighteenth century a greater number of panegyrical paragraphs upon his 'Le Grand Franklin' would appear it is believed than upon any other man that had ever lived. His appearance in the French salons was an event of great importance to the whole of Europe."

All this, however true, did not suffice to induce the government to take the decisive step of acknowledging the nation.

It was not until after the surrender of Burgoyne that the King signed the treaty on the 6th of February, 1778, and sent a fleet to our aid. The only condition exacted was that the United States should pledge themselves never to surrender their entire independence nor return to subjection under British rule. Spain followed the example of France and before long Holland also.

But there is another side to the story of the winter of 1778-79 beside this of honorable and deserved success. Cheering as was the aspect of affairs abroad, at home it was dreary and full of gloom. Washington and his army passed the winter in the encampment at Valley Forge. The weather was unusually severe; and hungry, cold, and barefoot, the soldiers marked their steps in blood on the snow. They built for themselves rude huts of logs plastered with clay, 14x16 feet square, and 6½ high. In a rude military village thus formed, without sufficient food, clothes, or blankets, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and his soldiers were stationed to confine the enemy in the city of Philadelphia. It was without doubt the power of the single soul of Washington which supported the spirit of his army during this time of most dismal suffering and discouragement. Marvellous indeed was the manner in which he had soothed the discontent of his officers, and still more marvellous the manner in which he had breathed his own spirit of patience and perseverance into soldiery. And during all this time he was himself burdened, perplexed, and deeply annoyed by the intrigues of his personal enemies, who being jealous of the power vested in him by Congress, were mocking all the while to undermine the confidence which that body had in him, and to induce them to distrust and displace him. Tedious, indeed, were it to go over the details of the "Conway cabal" and out of place on an occasion like the present, but it is due to Washington to mention this as one of the features of this winter of special suffering; and to pay to his clear judgment, his fortitude and patience the tribute which they deserve.

Meanwhile, in contrast with this picture of suffering and privation, let us look on that of the situation of the British Army in Philadelphia. They were enjoying every luxury and com-

fort in that city, and so far from feeling the horrors of war they were amusing themselves with masques and pageants all winter. One especially, called the "Mischiauga," given in honor of Lord Howe and his brother Sir William Howe, in the arrangement of which the unfortunate Major André was most efficient. Unquestionably a beautiful display was this combined tournament and regatta on the Delaware River. Gayly colored barges crowded the stream and triumphal arches spanned the avenues lined with the King's troops along which marched the heroes attended by a train of knights and ladies in fantastic costumes. A glowing description of this is given in a letter to a lady friend by Major André in which he boasts of his success in millinery and offers to furnish her supplies in that line.

At the time of this silken and effeminate display the number of British chivalry cooped up in Philadelphia was upwards of nineteen thousand, while the American force at Valley Forge holding them in confinement was less than twelve thousand men worn with privation and exposure. It may be that like the delay of Hannibal at Capua these months of idleness and revelry served rather to enervate than to strengthen the army of the King. Surely that of the patriots had gained despite their sufferings. Baron von Steuben, an able and efficient Prussian officer, had given them valuable aid, as through the time of their encampment he had been giving them excellent drill and thus at the opening of the spring they were in fine condition to take the field.

As to the winter of 1779-80 I do not find any event of striking interest. The disaffection of Benedict Arnold begins to appear in January of 1780. We have referred to him before as a brave leader in the invasion of Canada. He never seems to be wanting in courage, but after his marriage with a Tory lady in Philadelphia his political sympathies begin to change, and he grows more and more avaricious and swayed by selfish ambition. His conduct was such that he required to be severely reprimanded by Washington. This so angered him that he opened secret negotiations with the British in the following summer, which resulted in his ruin.

Affairs in the South had been sadly discouraging during the summer of 1780. The British had possession of Savannah

since the end of the previous year, and in the spring Charleston was captured by Sir Henry Clinton. Cornwallis nearly destroyed the American Army at Camden, the most complete defeat of the whole war. The only resistance to the British in the South was carried on by the patriotic planters under the leadership of Marion, Sumter, and Pickens. But in the autumn the tide turned. General Greene was put in command of a new army, with Morgan, William Washington, and Harry Lee under him, all brilliant and able commanders. Then commenced a series of victories at the South, of which perhaps the most wonderful was that of Cowpens, January 17, 1781.

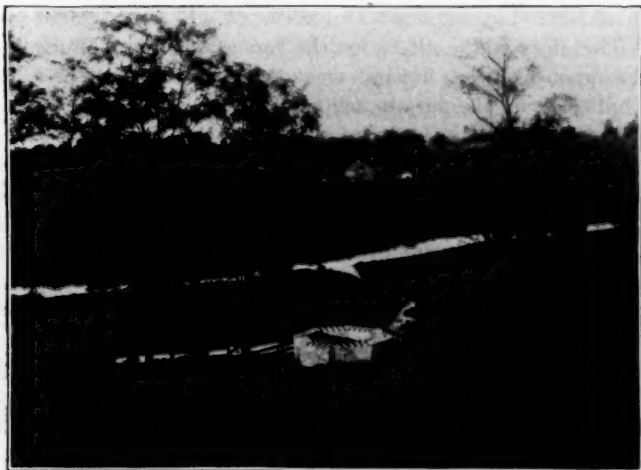
Barrister Tarleton was the most famous commander of light armed troops in the British Army; he was a cruel fighter and had laid waste much of the country. He was sent in quest of Morgan with about 350 of his famous cavalry, a corps of light infantry, and a number of the royal artillery with two field pieces; about 1,100 choice troops. Tarleton, after hard marching, came upon Morgan's deserted camps again and again; and at ten o'clock on the night of the 16th of January reached an encampment which had evidently been hastily abandoned, as the camp fires were smoking. Allowing his troops but a brief rest, he pushed on and encountered Morgan at a place called Hannah's Cowpens, an open wood favorable for the action of cavalry.

It was about eight o'clock on the morning of January 17, when Tarleton came up, confident of an easy victory; his men however were worn and weary for want of sleep and a rough tramp. Morgan's on the contrary were fresh and vigorous from a night's rest and a hearty breakfast. After the first impetuous attack there was confusion and panic among the British troops aided no doubt by fatigue, and a general flight took place, even Tarleton's own cavalry turned their backs and galloped off through the woods.

The loss of the British in this action was one hundred killed and two hundred wounded; five or six hundred prisoners; while the Americans lost but twelve killed and sixty wounded. A British writer says of this battle: "During the whole period of the war no other action reflected so much dishonor on the British arms." For the rest of the winter Greene led Cornwallis

a chase through North Carolina and gave battle in March. He went on leading the British troops out of the Carolinas and preparing the way for the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October which virtually closed the war.

There were some fights with the Indians, a few encounters between the armies, and many diplomatic perplexities to decide before the treaty could be signed. All was completed in time however, and on the 25th of November, 1783, the British troops sailed away from New York and Washington, after disbanding his army and resigning his commission, went home to Mount Vernon to pass his Christmas in the delights of peace and the joy of a liberated and independent country.



HISTORIC SPRING OF BRYAN'S STATION

MEMORIAL TO THE PIONEER WOMEN OF BRYAN'S STATION, KENTUCKY.

No more striking or remarkable incident has been recorded in the history of the Indian wars of this country than that lately commemorated by the Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the dedication of their memorial to the pioneer women of Bryan's Station, Kentucky. Not only has the Lexington Chapter deserved commendation for

the worthy mannner in which they have honored a deed celebrated in the history of their State, but they have also earned for themselves the distinction of erecting the first memorial ever raised in this country to women by women.

For nearly two years the completion of this memorial has absorbed the energies of the Chapter. The members have cheerfully and unstintedly given time and labor to the work, and they can now feel with pride that, as a result of their efforts, a suitable monument marks the site of one of the most important events in Kentucky history.

The work was begun in October, 1894, on a motion made by Miss Nellie Talbott Kinkead. Much of the interest which lead to its adoption was due to the efforts and representations of Miss Genevieve Morgan Mulligan, who had long endeavored to excite an interest in marking this spot.

The story of the attack on the fort is as follows: Early in the summer of 1782 a band of Indian warriors assembled at Chillicothe for the purpose of perfecting plans for a raid upon the weak settlements in Kentucky. They were joined by Simon and James Girty, two renegade white men, and several British officers, who encouraged them in their purpose, holding out to them the hope of regaining once more their former hunting grounds. After but little deliberation the band, variously estimated at from six hundred to a thousand Indians and rangers, advanced into Kentucky under the leadership of Simon Girty. Their plan was to surprise and capture Bryan's Station in Fayette County, after which they would attack Lexington, five miles away. If successful they were to advance upon the other Kentucky settlements in turn.

Bryan's Station stood on the summit of a little hill near the banks of the Elkhorn Creek, and comprised forty cabins, built in the form of a parallelogram, and block houses at the angles. Its garrison consisted of forty-four men. In its construction one important fact had been neglected. There was no water within the walls of the fort. The spring which supplied the garrison was at the *foot* of the hill, and at a distance of about fifty yards from the fort.

After entering Kentucky the invaders dispatched a part of their forces to attack the stations south of the Kentucky River

in order that attention might be diverted from their move upon Bryan's Station and Lexington. They reached Bryan's Station on the night of the 16th of August, their presence being unknown to the garrison. They placed themselves in ambush in a cane-brake on the opposite side of the creek, within easy gun-shot of the spring. A detachment of about one hundred Indians was placed on the other side of the fort, near the road leading to Lexington. It was intended that these should attract the attention of the garrison and decoy them outside the walls; this being accomplished, the main body would rush from their hiding places upon the opposite and unguarded gate of the fort and effect an entrance.

The garrison of the station, unaware of danger, were actively engaged in preparations to march to the assistance of the settlements south of the Kentucky River, for word had been brought of the invasion in that part of the State. When the gates were opened the next morning, and the little company of volunteers were about to pass out, they were greeted by bullets from the rifles of the savages near the Lexington road, which quickly drove them back into the shelter of the fort. Skilled in the tactics of Indian warfare, they at once divined the plan of the savages. Runners were immediately sent to Lexington to secure aid, and preparations were made for a siege. But a most serious embarrassment arose from want of water. Should the siege be prolonged great suffering would necessarily ensue. If the men should go to the spring for water, they knew Indians would at once begin an overwhelming attack on both sides of the fort. The women were called together and urged to undertake the hazardous task of providing water. They were told it was not likely that the Indians, who believed their ambush across the creek to be as yet undiscovered, would care to disclose their presence by an attack upon a few women, when they hoped soon to be able to capture all the occupants of the fort by their strategy. At first, as was natural, the women hesitated; but soon realizing that the hopes of the fort were centered on their courageous performance of this task, one by one they expressed their willingness to go for the water. With their buckets on their arms they went in a body to the spring, within easy range of the rifles of several hundred

savages. They reached the spring in safety, filled their buckets, and bravely returned, though as they neared the fort their steps quickened into a run for the shelter of its walls.

Soon afterwards the fighting began in earnest. But about noon the reinforcements arrived from Lexington under the command of Major Levi Todd. Realizing that the entire country was now aroused and would soon come to the relief of the fort the Indians became discouraged. Moreover their loss had been heavy during the day. In the night they made several attempts to set fire to the fort, but being repulsed, the chiefs decided to abandon the attack. They broke camp before daylight and stole away as silently as they had come.

The memorial which marks the site of this famous attack and commemorates the heroic part taken therein by the women is an octagonal stone wall, five feet in height and twelve feet in diameter, built about the bold spring which issues from the foot of the hill whose top was crowned by the fort. The Elkhorn Creek is distant only a few feet, and the Lexington turnpike passes within less than fifty yards. In the face of the wall are three large tablets bearing suitable inscriptions and many smaller ones upon which have been carved the names of the women who carried the water.

To the Memorial Committee and its chairman, Mrs. Wallace M. Shelby, a great-great-granddaughter of the founder of the fort, too much praise cannot be given for the beautiful and enduring form in which the memorial stands. Its dedication marks an era in the history of this Chapter. As the 16th of August, this year, fell upon Sunday, it was decided that the ceremonies should take place on Saturday, the 15th. Invitations requesting their presence on that day were sent to all the general officers of the Society, and to the officers of all the Chapters of our State. The committee on programme, under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Mary Gratz Morton, put forth every effort to render the ceremonies attractive and interesting. The day was most propitious. Recent rains had cooled the atmosphere and banished all dust from the roads and the drive of five miles from Lexington, past beautiful blue grass fields green with the rich aftermath, was a delightful prelude to the programme of the afternoon.

Four o'clock was the hour appointed ; but the committee in charge, upon arriving nearly an hour and a half before that time, found a large concourse already waiting in the yard of the farmhouse which now stands upon the site of the fort. From that time until the appointed hour a constant stream of vehicles passed over the road—once only a buffalo trail leading from the station to Lexington. It was estimated that more than six hundred persons were present.

The Regent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, a great-granddaughter of Henry Clay, in a few well chosen words welcomed the visitors and stated the object of the gathering. An appropriate prayer was offered by Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, a grandson of Major Levi Todd. "America," to the accompaniment of the band, was sung by the Lafayette Society, Children of the American Revolution. The principal address, entitled "The First Act in the Siege of Bryan's Station," was delivered by Colonel Ruben T. Durrett, president of the Filson Club, of Louisville, Kentucky. It was an eloquent tribute to Bryan's Station's heroic women, and as a historical document is invaluable in preserving the names of many of the participants in the siege. Major Henry T. Stanton, of Frankfort, Kentucky, read a charming poem written for the occasion entitled "Pioneer Women." While the band played "My Old Kentucky Home," the tablets in the memorial were unveiled by Miss Mary Brinker Bryan, a great-great-granddaughter of William Bryan, founder of the station. The ceremonies were closed by an able address, "The Story of Bryan's Station," delivered by Mr. George W. Rauck, of Lexington.

Before driving home in the twilight all stopped at the spring and drank of its clear, cool waters from long handled gourds, like those once used by the pioneers. The occurrences of the day were concluded by a reception in the evening tendered the visiting Daughters by the Lexington Chapter. The guests were received by the officers of the Chapter in the parlors of the Woman's Club, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion.

We learn with pleasure that it is the purpose of the Filson Club, of Louisville, to offer the proceedings of the Lexington Chapter on this day as their publication for 1896, and it is with

much gratification that we recognize the honor thus paid us.

Our Chapter feels that in the erection of this memorial it has accomplished far more than its original purpose of suitably commemorating the siege of Bryan's Station. A deeper veneration for the founders of our Commonwealth, and a truer appreciation of the heroic courage which ennobled their lives has been aroused throughout our entire State. We, ourselves, have felt the benefit of a worthy deed well done in a renewal of zeal and interest among our members whose number has greatly increased.

MARY CARSWELL MCCLELLAN.

THE ROMANCE OF THE OHIO.

It has been my fortune in researches made this summer to happen upon some facts in regard to the treatment of our rev-



olutionary ancestry by the Indians. We hear much of the injustice to the red men. I hope in a few papers to give the echo of the Indian war whoop among the pine forest of those days, which meant death to the inmates of the forts and garrisons.

Richard Chenoweth emigrated to Kentucky shortly after Daniel Boone first returned

from those glorious hunting grounds and revealed their wonders to the adventurous spirits of the Virginians and the Carolinians. Richard Chenoweth settled near the Ohio River, not far from the city of Louisville, which is claimed to be named in honor of his wife Louisa, one of the bravest and noblest of woman-kind. The Indians were so deceitful at this time that the pioneers and their families were compelled to live in forts and cul-

tivate their fields under the watchful guardianship of their most trusted riflemen. The savages attacked the forts built by Richard Chenoweth, and the English voice was heard only in death cries. The squaws threw back their blankets revealing the weapons they carried to give the swarming braves whose half-naked figures, the rigid sinews working like lines of fire, struck down and scalped all they met in their furious courses. Richard Chenoweth was killed in his efforts to protect his family who had found shelter in the fort. The savages captured the garrison and the men and women were tomahawked, the children who escaped the slaughter were borne off into merciless captivity. The oldest son of Richard Chenoweth, named for his father, escaped from the fort and after running the gauntlet was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he was rescued by Governor George Rogers Clark after remaining a prisoner for more than fourteen years. His youngest son, James, was pierced through the body with a flint arrow, tomahawked, and left supposing he was dead. When over eighty years of age the flint arrow was cut from his shoulder. His noble wife, Louisa Chenoweth, was tomahawked, scalped, and left as dead, but strangest of all to relate, after the savage monsters had fled the field with their bloody booty, this brave woman succeeded in crawling to a near spring (afterwards known as Chenoweth run) and laying with her bleeding head in its refreshing water, was sufficiently revived to be able to be borne away to another settlement by friends, who the following day came to the rescue of those saved from the Indian slaughter. Stranger than all to relate the fact this brave woman survived her cruel treatment and very shortly after this massacre gave birth to a daughter, Tobitha, who when she was grown to womanhood went out to the Indians (the Cherokees) and all the remainder of her life lived with them as a missionary. The Indian tribe (the Cherokees) with whom she lived and labored keep green to this day the memory of all her Christian sacrifices in their behalf. This Tobitha Chenoweth on her visits to her old home in Kentucky was always an enthusiastic friend of the Red men. Her brother James, who suffered in the massacre, and afterwards had the flint arrow cut from his shoulder at eighty years of age, would never allow her

to come into his presence or go into her sight, he always put on his war paint when an Indian was mentioned. Strangest of all hair never grew on Tobitha Chenoweth's head, she always wore a wig.

MARY CALVERT DAVENPORT CHENOWETH,
Regent of Columbia Chapter.

ABOUT A HUNDRED YEARS.

MRS. NANCY M. LYNDE, whose sentiments are so exactly set forth in the accompanying lines that they might almost be



MRS. NANCY M. LYNDE.

said to have fallen from her lips about as written, was a charter member of Sequoia Chapter, of San Francisco, Daughters of the American Revolution

On the occasion of her ninety-fifth birthday she was elected an honorary member of that Society. On the morning of that day she enjoyed a long drive and sat for the photo here with presented ; and

in the afternoon held a reception, and was the recipient of many gifts and flowers and compliments, entertaining her guests with her ready wit and happy sallies.

Mrs. Lynde was born February 27, 1799. Married at the age of twenty-three, she was for fifty years the devoted wife of Aaron P. Lynde. Several years after his death she took up her abode with her only daughter, Mrs. M. L. Hoffman, of San Francisco, now Mrs. Scipio Craig, of Redlands, California.

In Mrs. Lynde's beautiful person dwelt a singularly devout spirit and strong mentality. Among the recollections of the past on which she loved to dwell was the story of her wedding tour, in a spring wagon drawn by a span of splendid coal-black horses, to Plattsburgh, New York. It was also her de-

light to recount the scenes of Lafayette's welcome on his second visit to America, and the particulars of her participation in that event. But chiefly she loved to dwell on all the way that heaven had led her, through a long and happy life, to be in her serene old age the darling little mother of her devoted daughter.

For a number of years after her arrival in San Francisco Mrs. Lynde was a teacher in the Chinese Mission. One of the most affecting features of her burial, which was very largely attended, was the presence of her Chinese scholars.

She died February 21, 1895, within six days of her ninety-sixth birthday, never having been confined to her bed or to her room until the three days before her death.

RUTHELLA SCHULTZ BOLLARD.

The papers tell of nothin' else
 But folly, crime an' pain ;
 How armies of the unemployed
 Go marchin' through the rain ;
 How men are strikin' in the mines,
 An' fightin' on the border,
 An' throwin' bombs, an' gen'rally
 Despisin' law an' order.
 Poor creaturs ! If they only knew,
 There's One above that hears
 An' sees their wrongs. I've found it so
 Well nigh a hundred years.

Ah, yes ; He hears ! Th' scorner says
 " He hears, but doesn't heed ;
 Or, if there be a God, 'tis plain
 That He is deaf, indeed."
 Oh, fools an' blind, that will not know
 What to their peace belongs !
 Oh, puny things, that undertake
 To right eternal wrongs !
 An' all the while God waits to bless ;
 Who among them hears
 His gracious voice ?—I've wondered now
 A'most a hundred years.

A thousand ways He pleads with men,
 A thousand warnin's sends
 But will not force the love of those
 To whom His love extends.

They suffer hunger, cold an' heat ;
 They tramp, they toil, they fight ;
 An' yet they all might dwell in peace
 If Him they served aright.
 His own He never yet forsook—
 Better than all their fears.
 For so, like David, I have found
 Well toward a hundred years.

 The other day I went to see
 The folks that live next door ;
 An' there I met a youngish man,
 His years about three-score.
 "Is your wife livin,' sir?" I asked,
 Your boys an' girls—how many?"
 He said he'd never married yet,
 An' so he hadn't any.
 How small an' selfish such a man
 In my esteem appears!
 An' so they've always looked to me
 For near a hundred years.

 Said I, "The Christian citizen
 His duty never shuns.
 You'd be as rich to-day if you'd
 Brought up a dozen sons.
 God said at first, It is not good
 For man to be alone ;
 Be fruitful, multiply. An' so
 Have all the nations grown.
 Can man improve upon the plan
 That God himself uprears !
 I trow not ! An' I've studied it
 About a hundred years.

WASHINGTON.

[Read at the meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
 held February 22, 1896.]

SHE was a girl not many years from school,
 And noble dreams of life still filled her thought,
 And stayed her love-warmed spirit 'gainst the cool
 Defiant tolerance, which sets at nought
 Great hopes and aims at this, the century's end.
 But he was called "blasé" and lounged through life
 In fear of but one thing the Fates could send—
 Emotion—vowing that no warring strife

Of nations, no vexed problem of the hour
 Roused him as did a broiler overdone,
 Or good champagne when badly cooled. His power
 Of honest admiration was all run
 To seed, and waited God's great, quickening hand
 To help it rise from out its stiffened case
 And grow to golden glory in the land
 One day he sauntered in with ennuied face
 And by her chair took his accustomed stand,
 Then with a lazy tolerance glancing down,
 Asked, "What's the flag for?" With caressing hand
 She touched the small "Old Glory" on her gown
 And cried "Why that's for Washington! You know
 What day this is, I hope?" And he replied,
 With swift remembrance, "Ah! the 'Washday?'" So!
 "Birthington's wash day!" (That pun should have died
 Long since, from inanition!) "Poor old George!
 He was of small account, but still he serves
 Pathetically well, with Valley Forge
 As background, and the fame he scarce deserves
 Wrapped 'round him, for a concourse of fair dames
 To weep upon, with fond, hysteric zeal!"
 She flung him a swift glance, and said, "Your claims
 To learning are unique, if you can feel
 Assured your words are true. I cannot find
 A sympathetic answer; so beware,
 Lest I defend my hero, thus maligned
 By your inconclastic speech! But there—
 You're not responsible!" At this he smiled,
 Yet looked at her with feigned alarm and fear,
 And said "Pray don't exert yourself, my child,
 To argue, for my opinion's clear
 Enough about the 'Father of our Land';
 And 'tis scarce worth our while to bother now
 About a man who took his sudden stand
 Upon the hill of fame by chance, whose brow
 Was crowned with laurels (chiefly from the lack
 Of nobler foreheads) by a Nation's whim."
 "If that were true," she said, "'twere best to stack
 Our guns, and fire no more salutes to him,
 Bring no more homage, and at last, forget
 That such a man has lived—yet still I doubt
 If men, despite your words, will ever let
 The light of his far-reaching fame die out."
 "Oh! Bah!" he cried, "The man's become a fad,
 Which men refuse to view with honest eye.

That fiery-tongued old codger, who could add
New curses to a buccaneer's supply !
He could with ease outdrink a Tam'ny brave,
And owned a temper hot enough to cook
A beefsteak, though perhaps more fool than knave !"
She faced him then with anger in her look ;
" Things are indeed come to a pretty state
When men like you rise up in judgment here
With god-like calm, upon a soul so great
That it still towers ten thousand times your peer !"
She paused, and fixed him with reproachful glance,
Then added, " And you are unjust, you know
You are ! Besides what proof can you advance
Of all these accusations ? None ! Yet oh !
How readily you brand him as profane
And drunken ! (How it shames me to repeat
Those words, applied to him !) It was no stain
Upon him that he did what men thought meet
In his day, drank at courtesy's demand,
And sometimes, too, when in malarial marsh
Or frozen wood, he fought death hand to hand.
Those were the times, you know, when life was harsh ;
When men lived hard and died hard. Yet this man
In all his long career of trusted worth,
Never allowed himself to mar the plan
Of upright living followed from his birth.
It was his great misfortune, not his fault,
To own a fiery temper, yet he curbed
It with an iron grip. And if you halt
At the few instances, when, much disturbed,
He used a sudden oath, well, show me then
The man who never did the same ! I fear,
He is a creature far beyond our ken,
Yes ! Like the dodo-bird, both rare and queer !"
He stopped her for a moment, then, and said,
" I may have been too strong in my remark
About the life your famous patriot led ;
Yet, I contend his fame would be the spark
Which flies from burning wood, with fleeting glint,
If men but saw him as he was." She cried,
" No ! But it is the spark once struck from flint
Of rock-like honor, and so broad and wide
The flame of love that it has kindled bright
In this great Nation's heart, that its pure fire
Can never die !" " Bravo !" he cried, " That's right,
A Daniel come to judgment ! I desire

More wise interpretations. Come, proceed!"

She was too deeply earnest to be quelled
By laughter, so she paid his words no heed,

But said, "You think, if people now beheld
Him as he was, that Washington would be
Let low in their esteem! But you forget
How his contemporaries failed to see

The faults you find, those men whose paths were not
Close side by side with his, who fought and prayed

And died beneath his banner, honored him
Above all other men. When undismayed

He faced grave problems, when the light was dim,
And help far off, they saw the fearless soul,

The generous heart, made strong by God on high,
To press with steady purpose toward the goal
Of this great Nation's full security.

Why do we hesitate to honor men

Like him with all the homage love can give?
A little hero-worship, now and then,

Is worth a deal of scoffing. Our hearts live
By looking upward; and how can we rise

If peering always in the dark? Mankind
Has grown to-day so wise, so wondrous wise

That it sees naught but the hard, ugly rind,
And will not seek for the rich fruit within."

"It may be so," he said, "There is no spice
In things which are all good, a little sin

Adds zest, as well as chance for sage advice;
And he who criticizes argues weight

Of wisdom to himself." "Yes," she replied,
"'Tis true that naught so suits us as to prate

Of others faults, in our blind, ostrich pride.

You moderns are much like those men of Greece
Who heard old Aristides called 'the Just'

With wearied ear, and that the sound might cease

Of constant praise, decided that he must
Be exiled from his friends and country, yet

No other fault or blemish could they find
But this, their petty natures could but fret

At his untarnished fame and noble mind.

And so with Washington; his virtues long
Have been extolled, and all his human faults

Denied, until we weary. Yet the strong,

Clear pæan rolls along and never halts

And why obstruct it? Why cast crashing down,

E'en though we could, the temple of his fame?

There lives no man on earth who could uncrown
Him, or could cast a shade upon his name.
Fair name of Washington ! It glows too bright,
The symbol of a Nation's wondrous birth !
Watchword of all who struggle toward the light,
And rise to drive oppression from the earth !
Name rich with warlike music, framed to sound
Far down the ages, full of strength and might
To mould a race of heroes, virtue crowned,
And fire men's souls to battle for the right !
Has its strong music then grown faint and weak ?
Or men's ears stopped and deafened by the din
Of selfish clamors, which so loudly shriek
That God's own voice can scarcely enter in ?
'Tis with half sneering tone that men now call
Him ' Father of his Country,' yet I know
How that great father heart would yearn o'er all
This wayward generation and o'erflow
With sorrowful surprise, could he behold
The warring factions and the growing lust
Of gain ; the fair, young Nation now grown old
In sin, and lying prostrate in the dust !
You say, the time is past for praising men
Above their fellows ; that th' electric glare
Of modern judgment shows 'tis only when
Kind circumstance enables men to dare
All things, or accident inscribes their name
In golden script, that they are lauded high.
But I contend he would have earned his fame
In spite of all the powers of earth and sky,
For he was born a hero, the strong flame
That filled his soul with steady forceful fire
Was kindled by his Maker. And there came
To him, from many a long departed sire
That high nobility of soul, the grand
Inheritance of virtue left to him
By generations past, who knew the hand
Of God, and laid their own for help therein.
Think you that his stern righteousness could brook
The empty cant that covers selfish ends—
The constant sham—the wolfish eyes that look
From 'neath the cloak that reputation lends?
Could his pure fearless spirit stand aside
And watch the tiger's bold relentless paw
Clutch men with iron grasp, all undefied,
Then vile and bloody, masquerade as law ?

Ah! In these days, when each is for himself,
And love of country holds a second place,
When poor men raise their altars unto pelf,
And rich men lose their noble pride of race
In aping foreign customs, when the choice
Is all too often gold, in honor's stead,
And those who represent the people's voice
Strive each for selfish gain, and leave unsaid
The mighty words which should ring through the world,
Where can we look for succor? Who can cleanse
The state, and see corruption's death blow hurled,
When we are lacking honest tongues and pens
To rouse mankind, and honest men in power
To help them? What we sorely need is men!
And men like Washington,—who cannot cower
Before dishonor and vice,—who when
They rise in might will crush the rotten frame
Of politics, and rid the weary land
Of selfish vampires, decent but in name,
Who must at last yield to their stern command.
How can men sit so still and see the state
Struggling beneath the burden of disease,
Yet raise no hand to rescue? There's no weight
Of sin, and lust, too great for them to seize,
Nor has the canker spread so deep and wide
That none can cut it out. It is because
Men set their ease before their country's pride,
Their selfish gain before her desperate cause.
And then they scoff at Washington, the man
Who lived, a hero and a patriot,
Only to serve his country and to plan
Her future welfare. Ah! They have forgot,
That when God called him swift to leave the land
Which he had spent his life to found secure
Upon the solid base of truth, and planned
As one, above all other nations, pure,
He left it as a sacred charge unto
Her sons who should come after to maintain
The same swerving purpose. How brave you
Kept his great trust inviolate, free from stain?
It is for us, the mothers, sisters, wives,
To keep the knowledge of that solemn charge
Before our children's eyes and, by our lives,
To teach, so far as in us lies, this large
And noble plan of living for the good
Of all mankind,—we are not made to rise

And work reform ! If men but understood
 How women look to them with trusting eyes,
 And find them wanting ! It is just because
 Of this, that woman is become man-like
 And strives for better justice, cleaner laws.
 Yet her unaided arm can never strike
 Corruption's heart. And man still shuts his eyes,
 Or opens them to snatch what gain he can !"
 And Washington sleeps on, grown heavenly wise,
 In his fulfillment of th' eternal plan ;
 No warring factions mar the sacred rest
 So nobly earned ; no traitor foes conspire.
 His great soul gave his Maker of its best.
 And his torch, lit with an undying fire,
 Burns brightly down the years ; its beacon light
 Shines through the gloom, with warning in its flame,
 Yet hints of mighty conquest for the right
 When men shake off their sleep and fix the blame
 Where blame belongs. Thank God for the strong man,
 The fearless fighter, and the patriot pure !
 Who shows us how to follow life's best plan,
 And makes our Country's liberty secure !

• EDWINA SPENCER.

TO WOMAN IN AMERICA A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[Read at the celebration of Washington's Farewell address by Crawford County Chapter, by Mrs. Sennett.]

A HUNDRED years gone, no woman I ween,
 At meeting like this might oft have been seen ;
 Here small time of leisure, as yet all her care
 How soonest and wisest the havoc repair
 Of war's cruel waste.

A hundred years gone, too dimmed was the view
 Of blessings that victory held for the true
 Who fought for a free land, to those true and brave
 Too near was the rapine, too green yet the grave
 For pure joy alone.

A hundred years gone, to woman regret
 Mixed darkly with hope, but courageous she set
 To task of restoring, with mind and with strength,
 Well being to those who safe owned at length
 A hearth and a home.

Great-grandmothers dear, that some glass might have shown
The success, grandest measure, your efforts have known,
The future ye planted nor staying to weep,
Your children, free, prosp'rous, praising, ye reap.
Oh, could ye have looked

Afar down the path where ye guided weak feet,
Caught the vision of freemen (field, mart, and street
Each bringing its number to swell the vast throng)
To America's bounds, even, reaching along—
Yes, millions of free !

Great-grandmothers dear, 'tis fine to have wrought
For posterity all that your labor and thought
Worked for us, HEARTH and HOME—to serve them we vow,
And as ye in your day, with *faith* will serve now,
The guerdon God send !

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DAUGHTERS.

A LARGELY attended and interesting meeting of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place at Daisy Crest, over Groton, September 15, it being the occasion of the Chapter's biennial election. The meeting began at two and lasted until six o'clock. Full reports were read by the retiring officers and standing committees. The address of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the Regent of the Chapter, which shows the work of the Society for two years, is as follows :

To the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution :

The hour approaches when my tenure of office must cease, and it becomes my duty, in addressing you, to review as concisely as possible, the course of our Chapter's undertakings, achievements, and events worthy of record, since our first election of officers in this room two years ago.

On September 13, 1893, sixteen earnest women assembled here, armed with their revolutionary pedigrees, to enlist in a social crusade as well as a patriotic one, and with outcome as uncertain as was that of the Revolution they live to celebrate, when on that momentous night saltwater "Tea" laved old Boston's pebbly beach.

You shall be spared, as far as possible, reiteration and such details as will be properly embodied in the official reports of your retiring officers.

Starting three years ago with sixteen charter members, we have now one hundred and thirty-two registered names ; of these, two have laid down the burden of life to enter into that "rest which remaineth for the people of God." Seven of this number are aged and honorable, being past active service in our ranks, and are gratefully considered as our share of the true "Daughters of Patriots," in fact, we may call them our "golden spoon" contingent. Nine applicants have been accepted to Chapter membership whilst awaiting national recognition. A sum total of one hundred and forty-one.

Our mis-stated proportion of members, residing out of the State, has raised discussion and even condemnation, but I see no objection to welcoming within our little fold all children of the old county who, by stress

of fate or fortune, must deny themselves the pleasure and comfort of its lovely rocks and rills, its stately hills and wide plains, its noble breadths of harbor and sound, and its health inspiring air, and who, with a touch of pathos in their hearts, turn homeward to write their names beneath those of the ancestors who toiled, fought and died that they might live in the light of blessed freedom.

Shortly after our organization, we hastily drew up by-laws for guidance, which were revised and amended in 1895. As time brings fresh necessities and new ideas and our National Board sees its way to the much needed revision and amendments called for, our local by-laws must yield to change, but experience urges me to plead that you do this as rarely as possible and only after careful deliberation. Our first year's records will be found in the reports, bound with the by-laws of 1895. The work of the last two years is recorded in their full reports by your efficient officers, whose terms expire to-day by limitation. The reports of the standing and special committees will be each duly and systematically recorded in its respective place. Were we "wiser in our generation," as parliamentarians, dear ladies, this point would "have gone without saying," excuse the "free translation."

The two years' records show enough work accomplished to make you justly proud and fill you with confidence as to the outcome of the official term now opening. "Rome was not built in a day;" neither was Groton Monument, with its appendages. These years have made us double custodians (for State and association) of the stone monument house. Step within it. Behold the transformation, and henceforth let "*nil desperandum*" be added to your motto of "Home and Country."

See there, the admirable work of your committee. Already eight heraldic shields bedeck its unpretentious walls. You need dread no backsliding in this line, for already we have promises of families whose names are graven on that imperishable stone within the monument door, to unite and, by individual subscriptions, assist us in decorating the State's relic house.

The relics come in slowly but surely. Each month something important, or unimportant but interesting, has been added, and had we only the cash, courage and time, our cases would soon be filled. Could we but inspire the public of New London County with a realization of the fact that the State of Connecticut and not the Daughters of the American Revolution own that house, and enthruse them to entrust their bits of precious colonial and revolutionary antiquities to the State's safe guardianship, we should need no cash.

Our Groton Tea Club and New London Reading Club have succeeded beyond our fondest hopes, and have each added many an acceptable dollar to our modest exchequer. The acquisition and sale of souvenir china, on our own responsibility, proposed and carried out early in the year, has proved entirely satisfactory. The Mother Bailey souvenir bell, a success as to character and exquisite workmanship, unfortunately calls for a price which must bring in slow gain.

We have caused the pump in the monument grounds to be put on not only a slightly appearance but an historic one, and hope when the spring returns to create there a picturesque spot.

As we have not thus far attempted to emulate the admirable precision of our National Board, I can give you no adequate idea of the miles of writing, hundreds of postal cards, notices, and vast amount of printing and typewriting used of necessity for distribution in this unpretentious but busy country Chapter of magnificent distances.

Our duty concerning the State flag having been fulfilled to the letter, the matter now rests with them in authority. The petitions to the United States Government in reference to acquiring certain lands adjacent to old Fort Griswold, prepared and distributed by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, numbered one hundred and eight and contained over five thousand signatures. These rest in Congress and we are encouraged to believe will be eventually favorably acted upon.

Our festive occasions have been numerous and always successful. We have received and entertained Connecticut's first and second State Regents, and it is a matter of deep regret that owing to the heavy afflictions which have come upon me in this last year, I have been unable to personally present your third State Regent to you. Some of you (by the gracious courtesy of our kind neighbors, the Lucretia Shaw Chapter) have had the great privilege of meeting her.

We also may record two notable and interesting celebrations of our Groton Heights anniversary day, September 6, 1895, and September 7, 1896. The fatigue of this last I hoped to spare the Chapter, as it was originally proposed to devote our energies wholly to the ceremonies connected with the work of the Children of the American Revolution, but unforeseen obligations presenting themselves, we had to grapple with them, and in the words of one of our most admirable members, "The battle was fought, the victory won," and "the committee was (not) among the slain." Happily, oh happily! that committee lives to accept my warmest personal thanks as well as those of the Chapter and the community. What, indeed, would the Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter be without this adorable committee? She loves every member of it and will ever be as ready to work with it "off the throne" as they have been to work with her while on it.

Our action taken regarding the "State Organization and By-laws" will naturally place our Chapter in the ranks of the very small minority, but with you I believe we shall never regret being found there. No State, representing such numbers of Daughters of the American Revolution as Connecticut does, should be called upon to decide so serious a question within three weeks, and no "Spring Conference" with its pre-arranged social element (and so understood) should be used for the enactment of business which affects the interests of every Chapter in the State. There can be no adequate representation where the preponderance of votes must rest with the local Chapters, which naturally outnumber twenty to one the remote ones on these occasions. Few of our mem-

bers have either time or money to expend on more than one conference a year, so I judge from experience we shall rarely find ourselves with the majority. Of course, as the majority rules, we must be now pledged to State organization, twenty-five cents tax per capita, etc., *nolens-volens*, until some enterprising Daughter reopens the question before the Chapter delegates at a business conference.

The sincere pride and happiness I shall ever find in the Chapter's success needs no recapitulation here. I desire to thank you for your courtesy and hearty coöperation at all times and under the most trying circumstances. My association with this noble group of patriotic women will ever remain as one of the most pleasurable experiences of a life which has not lacked interesting episodes. We must rest awhile on our laurels, and enjoy for a time the well-merited pleasure of quiet reunions, but don't neglect those P. L. Teas I entreat. We shall need higher administrative qualities as the Chapter augments and let us stand fast to our principles and our patriotic organization, that those who come after us may commend us as useful and disinterested in our generation.

At the slating of the nominees by the Committee on Elections Mrs. Slocomb's name appeared heading the list although she supposed it understood she refused renomination to the office of Regent, Vice-Regent or any other active office whatsoever. And upon a motion for amending the by-laws in her favor being again brought forward she declined reelection to the regency.

Amidst much that was instructive, amusing, and witty, and even pathetic, the elections were finally put through with the following result:

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Whitman; Vice-Regent, Miss Sarah H. Morgan; Treasurer, Mrs. Belton A. Copp; Secretary, Miss Cora V. Avery; Assistant Secretary, Miss Clara B. Morgan; Registrar, Mrs. John O. Spicer; Vice-Registrar, Mrs. F. B. Noyes; Historian, Mrs. Ira Hart Palmer; Assistant Historian, Miss Lucy P. Butler; Board of Management, Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, chairman; Miss Julia E. Smith, Mrs. Daniel Latham, Mrs. Byron O'Brien.

SWE-KAT-SI CHAPTER.—The members of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with their families and a few other guests attended a very pleasant reception given by the Misses Hasbrouck in honor of the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Mary

Isabella Forsyth, of Kingston, and the admirable work they have begun. Toward the end of the social evening the Daughters gathered in the front parlor and Miss Forsyth formally presented the charter to the Chapter with cordial, helpful words of encouragement. After expressing her pleasure in visiting Ogdensburg, and meeting with its young Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she congratulated the members of the Chapter on their success thus far, and expressed her belief that another year would see their number doubled.

The questions so often asked, and which she had formally asked—"What is this organization for? What is it doing? Is it worth while?"—had been satisfactorily answered by her experience in the work and her knowledge of its results. One great good is the bringing together in cordial, united effort, the women of the North and South. When a woman from South Carolina asked the privilege of presenting to the Society, by the hand of a woman from Massachusetts, the original copy of the "Star Spangled Banner," one could see how the work tends to obliterate sectional prejudice and foster love of our whole country. Even more important is the work among the young. The Society has already made itself felt in inspiring fresh interest in American history, and better methods of teaching it, encouraging true love of our country and reverence for its heroes. One branch of work she would suggest to the Chapter in the future is the organization of a Society of Children of the American Revolution.

Miss Hasbrouck, the Regent, in behalf of the Chapter, accepted the charter, with thanks for the encouraging words and a promise of continued effort to promote true patriotism and love of country, and to show honor to the memory of our ancestors and their heroic deeds.

Miss Hasbrouck then called upon Rev. Dr. Morrison, who spoke for the Chapter, expressing the great pleasure all felt in welcoming to Ogdensburg Miss Forsyth, the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Speaking of woman's influence, he said that every worthy man realizes its power from the time of earliest recollection when it makes all the difference in the world to him whether he is on or across

his mother's knee. From that time some woman's influence leads him, some woman's good opinion is one of his strongest stimuli to all noble living. Not only does a clever woman possess this influence, but she knows she has it. As an illustration he spoke of Jane Welsh Carlyle, who, after doing all in her power to aid and stimulate her husband in his work, and who was justly entitled to no small share of his fame, realized her power when she said, speaking of the vagaries of Edward Irving, her former suitor, "If I had been Mrs. Irving there would have been no prophesying."

Among clever women, there are none more clever than the women of New York State, and preëminent among the clever women of New York State are the women of Ogdensburg, whose power and aid he had so strongly felt and so fully appreciated.

How greatly the work of these patriotic women is needed, we realize now when we see men so careless of national honor. When, with the influx of foreigners and the weakening of high principle, the old Anglo-Saxon love of country and reverence for law are in danger of overthrow, there is much need of such work as the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing.

Rev. Dr. Miller then added an equally cordial tribute to woman's influence, especially emphasizing her influence in the home. He spoke of Mary, the mother of Washington, of the mothers of Lincoln, of Grant, and of Garfield, saying that it was the mother in the man that made him what he was.

Speaking of the Grand Army of the Republic, a patriotic organization which has done good work, but whose ranks are rapidly thinning, he said that now this new patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be ready to take up the work, widen and extend it, and expressed the expectation that it will continue to grow in numbers and influence.

Cheered and encouraged by such kindly and cordial words, the members of the Chapter bade adieu to their hostesses and to Miss Forsyth, feeling that the evening had been helpful as well as agreeable.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER (Norwich, Connecticut).—The ladies of this Chapter were pleased to tender a charming reception to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, at the new rooms of the Norwich Club, on the evening of June 5, 1896. The house is especially designed in its arrangement and appointments to make such receptions a pleasing success. The handsome colonial mantel in the card room was banked with daisies and ferns which also filled the brick fireplace. Ferns and peonies fringed the stairway leading to the gallery, where the banjo club was stationed; large palms and pots of flowers graced the mullioned windows overlooking the billiard room, while at the end of the spacious assembly hall a handsome national flag was draped, and long streamers of ribbon were festooned from the center of the ceiling to the side walls. Tall ferns and yellow lillies completed the decorations of this room. The Board of Management of the Chapter received the guests, who were limited to the members of the Chapter and their husbands and officers of the Israel Putnam branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. The attendance numbered about one hundred and fifty persons and the many handsome toilettes of the ladies added brilliancy to the evening. After the social hour the company retired to the grille room, where ices, cake, and fruitade were daintily served at small tables, each decorated with ferns and roses. The State Regent, Honorary State Regent, and board of officers, with guests, occupied the table of honor, which was decorated with General Jacqueminot roses, at the end of the room.

Bunker Hill Day was celebrated, June 17, at the neighboring town of Lebanon, by the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. By courtesy of the local Israel Putnam branch, Faith Trumbull Chapter was invited to attend and many of its members were present. Memorial exercises were held in the morning at the Trumbull tomb in the old burying-ground, where rest the mortal remains of many illustrious patriots, who served their Commonwealth and country in various ways in those struggles for independence. A beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled over the fireplace in the war office, which states that "During the War of the Revolution Governor Jonathan Trumbull and the Council of Safety held more than eleven

hundred meetings in this building and here also came many distinguished officers of the Continental Army and French Allies." Many names of prominent leaders of Connecticut are engraved on the scrolls at either side of the inscription. The residents of Lebanon opened their hospitable houses and provided a bountiful luncheon for their guests. The afternoon exercises were held under the shade of the trees in front of the house where Governor Trumbull and his wife, Faith Trumbull, lived, facing the quiet, peaceful "Lebanon Green," which was the scene of so much activity during those stirring times when the Continental troops marched away to serve their country, and later was bright with the flashing uniforms of Count Rochambeau's five regiments of Bourbonnois, who camped here three weeks on their march from Newport, Rhode Island, to join the American Army on the Hudson in 1781; and the five hundred mounted Hussars under Duke de Lauzun, who were also quartered here for several months.

At the annual meeting of the Chapter, October 5, the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, Regent; Mrs. B. P. Learned, Vice-Regent; Mrs. M. E. Jensen, Recording Secretary; Mrs. N. G. Gilbert, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Treasurer; Miss Louise Howe, Registrar; Miss Ellen Geer, Historian; Board of Managers, Miss M. P. Gilman, Miss Mary Huntington, Mrs. R. H. Nelson. The Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Olcott, presented to the Chapter a handsome gavel made of oak from a beam in the Trumbull house, at Lebanon. The handle, which is of wood from an apple tree that shadowed the historic "War Office," is beautifully carved and bears a silver plate on which is engraved, "Presented to the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Tyler Olcott, Norwich, Connecticut, 1896."—ELLEN GEER, *Historian*.

KESKESKICK CHAPTER.—The autumn meeting of the Keskeskick Chapter was held on Tuesday afternoon, November 10, at the residence of the Regent, Miss Prince, who presided in her usual graceful manner and introduced the speakers arranged for on the short programme. The occasion was in-

tended as a celebration of the battle of White Plains, circumstances necessitating a postponement from the proper date, October 28. The entrance hall and staircase were draped with the national colors, also the drawing-room and the library where the guests of members were seated. About seventy-five were present, including Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, officers and representatives from the Chapters at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Sing Sing. Mrs. W. B. Innis sang very charmingly. Mrs. D. McN. Stauffer read a delightful paper on the battle of White Plains. Mr. Edward Hageman Hale, Registrar of the Empire State Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, made an address, followed by one from Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, and who presided at the formation of Keskeskick Chapter one year and a half ago. Two subjects which interest our Chapter were touched upon, one to mark the site of the battle of White Plains by some suitable memorial, the other our intention to institute two prizes in the American history class at the high school for the best original paper on some local historic event, and for the highest standing in the class. An informal tea gave the opportunity for pleasant social intercourse and brought the much enjoyed celebration to a close.

Many ask what we are doing in our Chapter. I always feel like answering, "We are hoping." For the present we must limit our ambitions to very simple attainments. Before us in the dim future there are possibilities which as yet sleep dream-like and truly seem almost impossibilities. May time, which brings so many strange things to pass, bring to us our hopes and dreams in substantial realities.—FRANCES A. JACKSON, *Historian*.

ESTHER STANLEY CHAPTER.—Mrs. Frederick North Stanley, Regent of the Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain, gave a reception October 30 in honor of the local Chapter, to which all the Regents of the State were invited. Mrs. Stanley's home is an ideal place for occasions of this kind. In external appearance it has somewhat of the stateliness and dignity that belong to a by-gone period, while within are all the comforts and at-

tractions of a modern home. The large rooms, beautiful in themselves, were further beautified with clusters of choice chrysanthemums and quantities of the dainty asparagus fern, the colors used in the different rooms varying according to the taste of the hostess. In every available place throughout the house the national colors were tastefully draped. Mrs. Stanley was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the State Regent, and a gracious welcome was given to the guests who filled the spacious rooms between the hours of three and six. It was a delightfully informal reception, with no addresses or "business" of any kind to interfere with the sociability of the hour. Soft strains of music could be heard everywhere, giving an added charm to the occasion. In the dining-room there was a profusion of flowers and a table set with the Society colors, blue and white, where a delicious luncheon was served. A large room on the second floor was reserved for an exhibition of relics and curiosities collected by the members of the local Chapter. The Secretary of the Chapter, Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore, dressed most becomingly in old-time costume, presided over this room, and in behalf of the hostess presented each guest with a souvenir in the shape of a pen holder made of wood taken from the old house where Esther Stanley lived. It may safely be said that this collection of revolutionary relics and family heirlooms was a surprise and delight to all. The guests were so hospitably entertained that the afternoon passed quickly. It was an opportunity for the greeting of old friends and the making of new acquaintances which will in the future be a bond of union between the Chapters of the State. On departing, each member of the Esther Stanley Chapter was presented by the hostess with a souvenir, a tiny silken banner inscribed in letters of silver with the name of the Chapter and the date of the reception.—MRS. CHARLES J. PARKER, *Historian*.

400 MARSHALL AVENUE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

October 30.

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I write to-day to tell you of the pleasure your notice of our Nathan Hale Chapter has given us, although I have thanked you for the same before. We have had so many kind and encouraging words said to us, but better still, we have received letters from Daughters who have read the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY

and who heartily commend our work, saying that it gives them encouragement to renewed efforts, and better still, they think we are doing a grand work in honoring and calling public attention to the noble, young hero, Nathan Hale. This I am sure will be very gratifying to you as Editor of the Magazine.

I think that so rarely in our busy lives do we chance to hear of the indirect results of our actions and words, and when they are followed by such good results as these I believe in making it known to the one to whom credit is due, as in this case it is to yourself.

I think, too, that in all our work we should avoid drawing Chapter lines, and have for our motive the highest patriotic aim, that of benefiting, though perhaps in a small way, the country at large.

It is with this in my mind that I take the liberty of enclosing a short paper which was written and read by one of our Chapter on the 22d of September, the memorial day of our Chapter, it being the anniversary of Nathan Hale's martyrdom. The article is not only beautifully written and poetical in the extreme, but every word rings with patriotism of the noblest sort. I heard the paper read, and have read it several times, besides having copied it for our archives, but each time I read it I am thrilled again by its sentiments and feel glad that I am a "Daughter." I send it to you because it is short, but I beg that you will do just as you think best about publishing it, when and how you please. I do not ask that you give the credit of it to our Chapter, and have only added the foot-note which you will see, by way of explanation of the text.

Hoping I have not encroached upon your valuable time, and assuring you of my deep interest in your work,

I am cordially and faithfully yours, LILA STUART SMITH,
Historian of the Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R.

THE DEATH OF A HERO.—Should a stranger from a distant country visit our beloved America, where the torch of civilization is held aloft with unwavering hands, and view her tremendous resources so capably utilized by the brains of the men of the nineteenth century for the benefit of her people, do you not think after seeing all this he would ere long ask of the early records of this Western land and the men who formed the Nation? Ah, with what mingled feelings would we open before him the volume in which the muse of history has written the names of our living dead. Beginning with the landing of the brave-hearted Pilgrims we would tell them the story of suffering for religious freedom—a tale full laden with pathos, bigotry and self-denial, brightened here and there by a sunshiny bit of a love sketch. Still on through the various records

of our early colonies on to the days of our great struggle for independence, when noble men did valiant deeds. Then, alas, would surely come the question, What mean these strains that so sadly mar the beauty of these pages, as if some pitying heart had striven with penitential tears to temper the blackness in which a name is here and there inscribed? Then with faltering voice and lowered head would we tell of some traitor—an Arnold, perchance, who for disappointed ambition and the tardy gratitude of a Nation proved a thankless son, betraying his foster mother to gratify a petty spite. Thus hopelessly besmirching, indeed blotting out, the fine record of many years spent as a brilliant and fearless soldier and dying unhonored and unloved by either country. Of such 'tis bitter pain to speak, and we turn the leaves slowly until we come to other names around which almost a halo seems to glow.

Instantly is banished the listless mien and eagerly we tell of our heroes old and young and of none more gladly than of Nathan Hale, the martyr. What a selfless man he seems to have been, first leaving his cherished books to fight for mother country, then volunteering to assume a rôle deeply distasteful to his open nature. Surely no greed of gain or insatiate ambition was his, only a glad willingness to show unswerving loyalty. Finally, when came discovery, can words picture the bitterness that filled his soul as he heard himself branded with the hateful title of spy and learned he was not to die a soldier's death by a musket ball? And so we next see him in the gray dawn of that September morning standing pinioned and bound, waiting only for the slipping of the ignominious noose to go to meet his God. But ere the rope can do its ghastly work ring out brave words which have echoed through more than a century, fit words to serve as a bugle call to all patriots of all times and all countries.

What varied sensations crowd into our minds as we study so fair a character. Sorrow and love as we grieve for the shattered hopes the ending of such a life must have brought to loved and loving hearts. Exaltation and admiration as we contemplate its simple grandeur and pride as we are thrilled by its patriotism. And so to-day,* as we light around his bier the candles of an ever-grateful love and our hearts chant a dirge to

his memory, yet through its solemn strains, like a refrain, run the gladsome notes of a great jubilate. For we can but rejoice that to us belongs the honor of claiming for our own this American nobleman.—FLORENCE BODLEY DAVENPORT.

* [This paper was read before the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 22d day of September, the anniversary of Hale's martyrdom, the day being observed by the Chapter as memorial day.]

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER (East Greenwich, Rhode Island) held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon, October 21. Following is a list of the officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Emily Starkweather Chace; Vice-Regent, Miss Anna J. Brown; Secretary and Registrar, Mrs. Effie Tillinghast Earnshaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Luella H. Bailey; Historian, Miss Allie Knowles. On the occasion of this meeting each lady wore a device representing some historical event or person connected with the Revolution, and much amusement was created by the attempts to guess the signification of the articles worn. One device was the American flag to which a key was attached, representing a patriotic song and its author; another wore a small vial of water, representing a revolutionary battle; another wore a picture of a cow with pens attached, also representing a battle. These are but samples of the devices employed and are given only for the purpose of aiding any other Chapter that might wish to add a similar feature to some one of its meetings. This Chapter is in a flourishing condition. It numbers twenty-five members, and six other applicants have already forwarded their papers to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—The fifth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held on Wednesday, October 28, 1896, at the College of Physicians, the Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, in the chair. After the reading of the various reports of the officers and committees, also a paper prepared by T. Mellon Rogers, the architect, regarding the restoration of the banqueting room at Independence Hall, the election of officers took place, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Regent; Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Hood Gilpin, Registrar; Miss Helena Hubbell, Record-

ing Secretary ; Mrs. William Foster Thornton, Corresponding Secretary ; Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Treasurer ; Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes, Historian ; Mrs. W. W. Sylvester, Chaplain ; Board of Managers, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. Howard Wood, Mrs. Alfred Wheelen, Miss Fannie S. Magee, Miss Helen Huber, Mrs. I. Bolton Winpenny. A very excellent paper, written by the retiring Historian, Miss Anne Law Hubbell, on "Independence Hall in Ante-Revolutionary Times," was read, and as this is a subject of utmost interest to the Philadelphia Chapter it was much enjoyed. The measure of success which crowns every undertaking depends on the interest, ability, and energy that are employed by its advocates in the promotion of its growth. It must be conceded that the fifth year of the existence of our Chapter has been an eminently successful and profitable one, the Chapter is in a most flourishing condition, its membership is about two hundred and fifty of the most prominent women of the city and suburbs, and application papers are constantly being verified and considered by the Board of Managers. The most important work done by the Chapter during the past year was the gaining possession or custody of the banqueting room of Independence Hall. It would be impossible to give too much praise or credit to our honored Regent for the work she has done in obtaining the consent of the city councils for our Chapter to occupy the room. Other patriotic societies had applied for it and it is entirely due to the influence, diplomacy, and energy of our Regent that we are the victors. The work of restoration has begun and the Chapter expects to inaugurate the Hall in February, which will be truly a red-letter day in the history of our Society. Monthly meetings will be held during the winter, when subjects of historical interest will be taken up and discussed by the members. With our past successes and failures to guide or admonish us and with bright hopes for the future, and with a steady faith in the necessity of the great work we are called upon to perform, we, the members of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, hope in the coming year to move on to still greater and more significant achievements.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

BONNIE KATE CHAPTER.—The West Cumberland street home of Judge O. P. Temple was the scene of a lovely entertainment, it being the first meeting of the present season of the Bonnie Kate Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Mary Temple acting as hostess. The season opened most auspiciously. Miss Temple is a charming entertainer and this one was no exception to the rule. It was the occasion of the joint celebration of the second anniversary of the local Chapter and the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain.

A business meeting was held before the guests of the day arrived, and as a result of the election of officers Mrs. George Heck was made Secretary. Over the remaining features of the afternoon Miss Temple presided in her ever charming manner. Musical and literary features, in keeping with the sentiment of the occasion, were carried out and many interesting historical facts were revealed to the minds of those present or some new facts presented.

As guests of honor were the members of the bench of the Chancery Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court, who were the lions of the occasion. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the national colors prevailing, and these being further supplemented by the darkened rooms and shaded lights that were used with telling effect. In the dining-room, where the refreshments were served, the colors of the national flag prevailed, the three tables being decorated respectively with red, white, and blue. Miss Temple's taste in arranging the decoration was the source of much comment.

"The Battle of King's Mountain" was the subject of a paper written by Dr. Ringgold, but necessarily read by Dr. Frazee, owing to the sickness of the former gentleman. The paper was an able effort and thoroughly in keeping with his ability as a writer. "Old Fort Loudon" was the title of a paper read by Mrs. A. S. Birdsong, this too being heartily received by those present. The poem as read by Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson was especially appropriate to the occasion. Miss Alice Coffin, one of Knoxville's sweetest singers, rendered a select solo, for which she was heartily applauded. At this juncture Chief Justice Snodgrass stepped forward and in behalf

of Mr. William Epps presented the Chapter with a gavel made of wood from the Old Capitol, the speech of acceptance being made by Miss Temple, who is always equal to such emergencies. Patriotic airs were rendered by a quartette between each number. It was a charming entertainment for those who were so fortunate as to be present, and is the first of the series that are to be given by the various members of the Chapter during the winter months. The Chapter now numbers seventy-five and its affairs will be among the many pleasantries of the social season. The tables as arranged at the reception were the most elaborate ever seen at any social gathering in the city and displayed the touch of an artistic hand. Never was anything of its kind attempted that was more appropriate to the occasion, and never was there a more delicate blending of colors to inspire patriotism than were these. Artistic skill was combined with originality. Red, white, and blue represented the national colors. The covers for this, as well as the lights on the table, were red, while red cherries were the emblems. The flowers were scarlet geraniums. This was the coffee table, presided over by Mrs. George Heck with Miss Woodruff as waitress, both of whom were attired in red dresses. The white was the tea table and the prevailing emblems on it were tube roses and white mint. A white mellow light cast its rays over the table. Mrs. Sanford, assisted by Miss Ross, presided over this, they, too, wearing white gowns. The blue was the chocolate table. Violets were the prevailing flowers, while candied violets ornamented the table. Mrs. Rhea, assisted by Mrs. Tipton and Miss Rhea, presided in their blue gowns. The cakes likewise were in colors, the letters D. A. R. standing out in bold relief in their respective shades. It was a gorgeous scene.

Studies in Tennessee History for the Centennial Year.—"In those purer days of the Republic patriotism was not an echo merely. With the pioneers of Tennessee it was a principle, deep, strong, active."—*Ramsey*. October 9, 1896.—"Dr. Walker's Explorations," Miss Woodruff; "Old Fort Loudon," Mrs. Birdsong; commemoration exercises, King's Mountain. November 12, 1896.—"Beane and the First Wautauga Settlers," Miss Rhea; "The Scotch-Irish in East Tennessee,"

Mrs. Milton ; convention, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Hudson. December 10, 1896.—“The Seviars and their Descendants,” Miss E. Williams ; “The Tiptons and their Descendants,” Mrs. George P. McTeer ; conversation, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Dickson. January 14, 1897.—“Indian Names of East Tennessee Rivers and Mountains,” Miss Hunt ; “The Mound Builders,” Mrs. Tyson ; conversation, Mrs. Deaderick, Mrs. Albers. February 11, 1897.—“William Blount and the Territorial Government,” Mrs. W. B. Lockett ; “Archibald Roane,” Mrs. Heck ; conversation, Miss Ida Ross, Miss Terry. March 11, 1897.—“The Founding of Knoxville,” Mrs. Bayless ; “James White and His Descendants,” Mrs. E. T. Sanford ; conversation, Mrs. Pitt, Miss Marie Ross. April 8, 1897.—“The Constitutional Convention,” Miss Webb ; “How Tennessee Entered the Union,” Mrs. E. T. Sanford ; conversation, Miss Bettie Davis, Mrs. Hugh Lynn. May 13, 1897.—“Beginning of Education in Tennessee—Samuel Doak,” Miss Hattie Terry. Annual election.

MELZINGAH CHAPTER (Fishkill, New York), organized one year ago, held its first annual meeting November 16. The following officers were elected : Regent, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck ; Secretary, Miss Amy B. DuBois ; Treasurer, Miss Emily de W. Seaman ; Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Brundage ; Historian, Miss Margaret C. Roosá. The year's work has been somewhat experimental, but having recently adopted a constitution we are prepared for more efficient work. The Chapter has increased from the twelve charter members to twenty. On charter day, June 6, the State Regent met with us and formally presented our charter. With the desire to arouse interest in historic subjects a prize was offered to the girls of the public schools of the town for the best essay on the subject, “The Ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York.” The girls showed so much interest it has been decided to offer a similar prize during the coming year, the subject to be one of local interest. Being in a historic locality the aim of the Chapter will be especially to awaken interest in that which is near home and as far as possible mark the most important points.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER was delightfully entertained on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 3, by Mrs. John Triplett and her daughter, Miss Mary Walker Triplett, at their home, 3847 West Pine Boulevard. The business of the Society was first disposed of successfully, and next in order on the programme was the literary entertainment; this comprised a very interesting paper written on the evolution of our "national flag," and read by Miss Mary Triplett, then followed an appropriate poem read by Miss Sarah Glascon Branch. The exercises closed with the singing of "America," when the guests repaired to the drawing-room, and were served with delicious refreshments. After passing an hour or two in social chat we bade our hostess cordial adiens and wended our way homeward with pleasant reminiscences of a very much enjoyed afternoon. Among those present were: Mrs. George Shields, Regent; Mrs. H. N. Spencer, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Western Bascome, Secretary; Mrs. William Hardaway, Registrar; Mrs. Amos Thayer, Treasurer, and Mesdames Cabell, Player, Long, Rodgers, Treadway, Johnson, Wade, Otten, Wysenberg, Dodd, Inslee, Peppér, Thatch, Copeland, Skinker, Laughlin, Haynes, Titmann, Dolbee, Rohland, Cole, Reed, Rool, Huntley, De Wolfe, Lee, Root, Dellapuld, Glascon, Graham, Wise, Kellerman, Clindenin, Durphee, Piltzman, Haynes, De Figuiero, and Boyle, and Misses Mary Fogg, S. Branch, and Long.—MARY POLK WINN, *Historian*.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER.—On September 26, 1896, the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a meeting commemorative of the centenary of Washington's "Farewell Address." Rev. Dr. Maurice D. Edwards spoke in an eloquent and appreciative manner of the immortal document, with its warnings and its encouragements never more needed than now since the great father of his country first uttered the words. On October 27 the annual meeting of the Chapter was held, and the reports of the various officers showed an increase in membership, a greater interest in the objects of the Society and a larger attendance at the quarterly meetings. The Regent, Mrs. D. A. Monfort, presented the Chapter with a beautiful banner of white silk, trimmed with bullion fringe, on which the

national insignia and the name of the Chapter are simply and tastefully painted in blue, the national colors. The officers of the Chapter were reëlected with the exception of the Chaplain, whose term had expired by limitation: Mrs. D. A. Monfort, Regent; Mrs. Donaldson, Vice-Regent; Mrs. M. D. Edwards, Chaplain; Mrs. Geo. R. Metcalf, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. R. Sanford, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. P. Gribben, Registrar; Miss K. Mason, Treasurer; Miss E. B. Greene, Historian.—E. B. GREENE, *Historian*.

LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER.—By the courtesy of Miss Fannie B. Allen, Regent of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the members were afforded an opportunity to meet State Regent Baroness von Rydingsvärd and Miss Mary Greene, Regent of Providence, Rhode Island. Addresses were delivered by both ladies in which they explained the object and work of the Society in a most interesting manner. Those present were invited to ask questions, and in the replies much valuable information was gained. At the close of the meeting the guests were escorted to the dining-room where a dainty collation was served.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER met in regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. Theodore K. Thompson. There was a large attendance present. After the usual regular business was concluded, appropriate resolutions were read on the death of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet Brooks Smith.

George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the fortunate possessor of one of the most interesting and appropriate gavels in the United States, both historical and emblematical of the name the Chapter bears, and part of and directly associated with the days of the American Revolution. The wood for the mallet is a portion of the frame work of the original North bridge in Concord, Massachusetts, over which bridge was fired the first shot which was heard around the world in the War of Independence between the United Colonies and Great Britain, on April 19, 1775. This wood was obtained by Mr. George Burroughs, of Boston, from Mr. A. W. Hosmer, of Concord, Massachusetts, and is certi-

fied to be authentic. The handle is a piece from the old house occupied by General Washington as his headquarters at Valley Forge, procured by the late Mrs. Allen J. Smith. It is banded beautifully in silver from a spoon once the property of Washington. On one of the bands is inscribed in old English: "George Washington Chapter, D. A. R., June 17, 1895." On another band is inscribed the Chapter motto: *Ubi libertas, ibi patria*, which translated means, "Where liberty dwells, there is my country." This inscription was taken from a seal once owned and worn by General Lafayette, and taken from his watch chain by the General and placed upon the neck of St. Lawrence A. Washington, the father of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, when on his last visit to the United States. The wood work of this gavel was kindly done by Mr. Frank Rodrigues of this city, and his work presented to the Chapter. This gavel is truly a beautiful and valuable relic. It was presented by Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, Regent of the Chapter. Mrs. Cantrell, ex-State Regent of Arkansas, honored the occasion by her presence. A dainty repast was served by the affable and courteous hostess, Mrs. Thompson. The meeting was in every way a success, and the ladies went home more convinced than ever of the delightful social features of the organization. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. A. Kenison's, on Tremont street.

REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER (Charleston, South Carolina).—The first annual meeting of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Charleston, South Carolina, took place November 11, 1896. Several San Francisco (California) newspapers, received by a member, were shown, containing attractive cuts and elaborate accounts of the interesting ceremonies attending the tree planting in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, of the "Memorial Arch," the patriotic inspiration of Mrs. Peter J. Hughes. Then a stirring poem was read, entitled "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus," written by Mrs. Margaret B. Harvey; also was read to the Chapter a set of resolutions by Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, strongly endorsing, with many excellent reasons, the

plea for the trailing arbutus as our national emblem flower. Only two members gave expression to their preference on the subject. One declared her choice of the golden rod, while another enthusiastically stated the preëminent claims of Indian corn for the post of honor. The Regent, Mrs. Rebecca Motte H. Ryan, then read her annual report, in which she paid a graceful tribute to her associate members and congratulated them upon the harmonious spirit which had ever characterized the Chapter meetings. The term of office having expired by limitation an election was called, with the following result : Regent, Mrs. Fannie M. Jones ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward Willis (Elizabeth L. H. Willis) ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stephen R. Bell ; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Virginia McMurphy ; Registrar, Mrs. John M. Kinloch ; Treasurer, Mrs. James M. Eason ; Historian, Miss Claudine Rhett.—ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHAPTER (Newport, Rhode Island) was organized October 27, 1896, with twelve charter members. The Regent, Miss Eliza Newcomb Alexander, was appointed by the State Regent in March last. The first two members of the Chapter are the Misses Ellerys, granddaughters of Hon. William Ellery, one of the Rhode Island signers of the Declaration of Independence. The meeting for organization was held at the old William Ellery homestead, on Thames street, Newport. The old home is full of interesting relics and was decorated with flags and flowers. Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery entertained the Daughters with interesting anecdotes of her grandfather and showed his well-worn Bible. His small hair trunk which he used on his journeys to Philadelphia was presented by the Misses Ellery to the Chapter as a receptacle for its papers. The officers appointed are as follows : Regent, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander ; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary Goddard Ellery ; Secretary, Miss Caroline B. Wilks ; Registrar, Miss Edith May Tilley ; Treasurer, Miss Susan P. Swinburne ; Historian, Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery. The invited guests were : Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Vice-President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Honorary Vice-President General, and Miss

Mary Anne Greene, State Regent. The two latter were unavoidably, and Miss Greene was also unexpectedly detained, but Mrs. Dickins was present and spoke most entertainingly and helpfully.

The rapidity with which the Chapter has been gathered together is chiefly due to the very energetic efforts of Miss Tilley who made the necessary genealogical researches and filled out the applications of nine of the twelve members of the Chapter. The Misses Ellery inheriting the intense patriotism of their distinguished ancestor, the signer, have long desired to form a Chapter but have been physically unable to undertake the amount of labor involved. It is said that they are the only living granddaughters of a signer of the Declaration, and the William Ellery Chapter is proud to write their names first on its membership roll. The Chapter has received an invitation to hold its future meetings in the historic pre-revolutionary building now owned and occupied by the Newport Historical Society, and is therefore signally favored in every respect. We predict a brilliant future from a brilliant beginning.—
MARY ANNE GREENE, *State Regent*.

PHEBE GREENE WARD CHAPTER was organized at Westerly, Rhode Island, November 12, 1896, in the Memorial building, with fifteen charter members. The State Regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene, presided, and the members proceeded to elect a Regent, the unanimous choice being Mrs. Edwin R. Allen, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, the charming wife of the present Lieutenant Governor of the State. Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, a charter member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, wife of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, a former United States Senator from Rhode Island, was made an honorary member of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, and by a rising vote of thanks the ladies expressed their full and hearty appreciation of her ardent labors in forming the Chapter. Mrs. Dixon, while repeatedly declining an appointment as Chapter Regent, has done all the work of such an officer preliminary to the organization of the Chapter and the successful results are due to her efforts. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Stonington and Groton, Connecticut, the nearest neighbor of

the Westerly Daughters, happened to be holding a meeting the same afternoon at the old Dr. Babcock homestead in Westerly, and sent an invitation to the newly organized Chapter to meet them. Immediately upon adjournment, therefore, the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Allen and the State Regent of Rhode Island, proceeded to the historic house, where its owner, Miss Julia E. Smith, presented the infant Chapter to its older sister, and a delightful season of social intercourse was enjoyed. The Chapter is named for Phebe Greene, eldest daughter of William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786, and granddaughter of William Greene, Sr., who was Governor of Rhode Island at three separate periods from 1743 to 1758, when he died in office. Phebe Greene married Colonel Samuel Ward, son of Samuel Ward, of Westerly, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1762 to 1763 and from 1765 to 1767, and delegate in 1776 to the Continental Congress, dying a few weeks before independence was declared. Colonel Samuel Ward was taken prisoner in the attack on Quebec made by Arnold in 1775, and was the private secretary and intimate friend of Colonel Christopher Greene, and a major in his regiment at the brilliant repulse of the Hessians at Fort Mercer in 1777. He served all through the Revolution and finally became a New York merchant, from whom and his wife, Phebe Greene Ward, many distinguished persons are descended, among them Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The officers of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Allen; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James M. Pendleton; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Pendleton; Registrar, Mrs. A. B. Collins; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Chester; Historian, Mrs. J. P. Randall.—MARY ANNE GREENE, *State Regent*.

WYOMING CHAPTER (Wyoming, Ohio) held its first annual celebration, commemorative of the battle of Saratoga, at the home of its Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey, October 17, 1896. The house was decorated in the national and Society colors. A few words of welcome to the guests of the occasion, about seventy in number, were made by Mr. George Kinsey, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. The programme of the evening included the

singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Edwards Ritchie, and the choral rendition of patriotic songs, led by Professor Charles S. Fay. A profoundly interesting address on the subject of the celebration was made by Professor P. V. N. Myers, Dean of the University of Cincinnati, a national authority on historical subjects, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. A most interesting feature of this address was an original argument in support of the theory that the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne was an historical incident of higher value to civilization than the battle of Waterloo. The social feature of the celebration, which followed the purely patriotic exercises, was a collation served by young ladies in Continental dress, with patriotic souvenirs at each plate. The influence of this first modest celebration of the Wyoming Chapter is apparent in the number of applications for membership that have since followed.

CAMDEN CHAPTER.—Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, New York, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, came to Camden on Monday, November 16, 1896, to perfect the organization of a Chapter to be called "The Camden Chapter" of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was organized with fifteen charter members. After the meeting, which was held at three o'clock at the home of Mrs. Conant, about thirty ladies who are eligible to membership beside the charter members, and who are interested in the work were invited by the Daughters to listen to an address by Miss Forsyth wherein she explained and set forth the aim and object of the organization. The talk was very interesting and instructive. It is found that there are about twenty revolutionary soldiers buried in and about Camden, and it will be the first work of the Chapter to place on record the names of the heroes, and if possible to in some way mark their graves. Mrs. Mary Ella Conant was made Regent of the new Chapter and appointed the following officers to serve for one year: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emma Philip Frisbie; Secretary, Miss Sarah Lucy Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Conant; Registrar, Mrs. Clara Harvey Stoddard; Historian, Mrs. Nancy Empey Edie; Board of Management, Mrs. Elizabeth Trowbridge Pike, Mrs.

Susan Brownell Cromwell, Mrs. Grace Strong Case. The other charter members are : Mrs. Caroline Harvey, Mrs. Mary Harvey Harding, Mrs. Britannia Penfield Stone, Mrs. Harriet Hume Miller, Mrs. Lois Snow Kindall, and Mrs. Loenza Marvin Aldrich.—S. LUCY MILLER, *Secretary*.

ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL ROSS CHAPTER (Ottumwa, Iowa). —Last May Miss Alice C. Henshaw Mitchell, having proved her eligibility through her lineal descent to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, not only was admitted, but received the appointment of Regent; thus our city, Ottumwa, Iowa, has reason to be proud of Miss Alice C. H. Mitchell, who through her persistent energy, has organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and thus brought its people in touch with an organization whose aim is noble and exalted. Certainly the Regent has proved herself worthy the honor bestowed upon her; as the interest and enthusiasm the ladies are now taking in the Society is largely due to her influence and personal assistance in tracing lineal descent. In October Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, the Iowa State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, visited the city, at which time a number of the ladies met at the Regent's home, where Mrs. Cooley, in a very delightful address, explained the past and present hopes for the future work of the Society. Following this event, on November 12, was the regular organizing of the Chapter and election of its officers. Besides the Regent, Alice C. Henshaw Mitchell, there is as Vice-Regent, Mrs. Anna Reader Daum; Registrar, Mrs. Charlotte McCue; Secretary, Mrs. Ida Ursela Pope; Treasurer, Miss Laura Ross; Historian, Mrs. Catharine Carpenter Taylor. The question of a name was discussed, and that of Israel Putman was chosen, out of compliment to Mrs. Charlotte McCue, who is one of his descendants; but later we had information that that name was already taken; therefore, on November 23, a call meeting was held, and that of Elizabeth Claypool Ross, more familiarly known in revolutionary times, as Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, was the name selected for the Chapter. The present members are: Miss Alice C. Henshaw Mitchell, Miss Adelyn W. Mitchell,

Mrs. Anna Reader Daum, Mrs. Ida Ursula Pope, Mrs. Rosalind Dutton Ghephart, Mrs. Charlotte McCue, Miss Emma Joanna Holt, Miss Laura Ross, Miss Flora S. Ross, Miss Dorothy Bell Burton, Mrs. Mary Carpenter Harron, Mrs. Catharine Carpenter Taylor.

"BOSTON TEA PARTY" CHAPTER held its October meeting in the parlors of the Copley Square Hotel by invitation of Miss Annie Potter. Several members-at-large were taken into the Chapter, among them Mrs. Irena Wilkinson Gibson, eighty-seven years of age, whose father, David Wilkinson, was a gunner throughout the Revolution, and who told her when a child many stories of the war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and remembered seeing him dole out the constantly decreasing rations to the men. He also remembered hearing about the British occupation of the Old South. The committee on revision of the Chapter by-laws made its report at the October meeting, and article one was adopted (after a few changes), the balance being carried over and adopted with amendments to the November meeting, which was held in the same place by invitation of Mrs. Ellen Way Allen. Two resolutions were offered by Madam von Rydingsvärd, one of condolence to Miss Mary Churchill on the death of her father, the other of congratulation to Mrs. Vina Parsons on the birth of a son (Brackett Parsons), he being the first lineal descendant of one of the original Boston Tea Party to be born to a member of the Chapter since its organization. A committee was appointed to arrange for a fitting celebration of the 1773 Tea Party at the Brunswick on the 16th of December. A committee was also appointed to bring in a slate of delegates and alternates for the Sixth Continental Congress. An interesting event connected with the first meeting was the presentation of a gavel sent by the State Regent from Washington, made from a tree grown on the lawn at Mount Vernon.—ELIZABETH McCANDLISH, *Acting Secretary*.

FREDERICK CHAPTER.—On September 19, 1896, the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the residence of Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland,

and thence proceeded in a body to the Court House Square (which is beautifully laid out in walks and flowers), where they, with a throng of patriotic and interested citizens, listened with intense and uninterrupted interest (coupled with that patriotism which runs in the "true American's" heart) to the reading of "Washington's Farewell Address to the American People," which Professor Shepard, of the Frederick Academy, read in a true and stirring manner. He is a learned man and scholar and did justice to such a worthy address. There was not a murmur during the time of his reading (unless by applause) in appreciation of the strength, nobility, and power which the words of General Washington's address contained. Truly, he had "the pen of a ready writer," steeped in the fluid of honesty and loyalty, and guided by his devoted "*amor patriæ*." Mrs. Ritchie made a few remarks appropriate to and touching upon the subject of the celebration. His honor, Mayor Yeakle, of Frederick, also addressed the audience in a pleasing manner, after which the assembled patriots dispersed, expressing themselves grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution for so fitting a celebration. Besides the Chapter there were many other prominent and representative persons present. The Chapter felt there could not have been a more suitable spot to have the address than the court house, abode of uprightness and justice. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"—MILLIE M. RITCHIE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER (Nashville, Tennessee).—The regular monthly meeting of the Campbell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. James S. Pilcher, in West End. The meeting was one of much interest and the members of this Chapter show enthusiasm in their study and work. Mrs. L. B. Fite read a bright and interesting paper at to-day's meeting on the early settlement of Smith County and the prominent characters of Carthage, the county seat. The paper was heartily appreciated and enjoyed. In connection with her own pieces Mrs. Fite read an article written by Captain William Walton, a veteran of the Mexican War, and donated by him to the Campbell Chapter.

It was a character sketch of his ancestor, Captain William Walton, who was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Fite is a descendant of Captain Walton, and it was appropriate that she should read the sketch.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., *October 30, 1896.*

My dear Mrs. Lockwood: I send you herewith a short account of the exercises held at my house October 7 and at the cemetery October 8, at which time the graves of two notable "Daughters of Liberty" were marked. This being the first incident of the marking of the graves of the brave women of revolutionary days. The Anna Stickney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was organized June 10 last under the supervision of the State Regent, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, now numbers thirty members. The Regent, Secretary, and Treasurer have the right to append to their badge six gold bars for ancestors who fought in the Revolution and four for Colonial Wars. One is a descendant in three lines from the Mayflower and four are granddaughters of Lieutenant Amos Barnes, one of these being the Registrar, one Vice-Regent, and one Historian. The last member to join our Chapter is Mrs. Nancy Eaton Thomas, daughter of William Eaton, who fought in the Revolution. She is now eighty-seven years of age and able to sign her own application papers with a clear handwriting. Officers of the Anna Stickney Chapter are: Mrs. Anna E. Ricker, Regent; Mrs. H. H. Dow, Vice-Regent; Miss Jennie McMillan, Secretary; Miss Mary E. Eastman, Treasurer; Miss Julia E. Barnes, Registrar; Mrs. Lillian P. Walcott, Historian; Mrs. Helen Fifield, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Miss Annette Meserna, Mrs. Mary H. Shedd, Mrs. Henrietta W. Brock, Mrs. Nancy Morgan, Mrs. Alice Head George, Directors.

[We regret that we have not the space to print the full account sent to the Magazine.—ED.]

SARAH MCCALLA CHAPTER (Chariton, Iowa).—Monday evening, October 19, the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception in honor of the formal organization of Sarah McCalla Chapter at the home of Mrs. L. R. Gibbon and

Mrs. A. G. McCollough. The beautiful home was profusely decorated with flags, historical pictures and the colors of the Society, and was well-lighted with wax candles. The reception hall was adorned with rare palms and the wide stairway was gracefully draped with tri-colored bunting. A short programme was given, consisting of patriotic songs and old-time ballads. A colonial ballad, of innumerable verses, relating a dismal tale of tragedy and woe, was sung by Mrs. Jessie M. Thayer. Another old-time ballad was given by Miss Sue Copeland, in costume sitting at a spinning wheel. Her dress was a veritable old one, nearly a hundred years old. "The Old Thirteen," a patriotic song, words and music by C. C. Lewis, was sung by a quartette of fine voices. The main feature of the occasion was the presentation of the charter by the State Regent, Mrs. D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Cooley's address was pleasing to all. It was characterized by patriotism and noble sentiment, and many who had been but little interested in the matter were fired with enthusiasm and a desire to help promote the noble cause. That the State Regent has the subject very much at heart, was evinced both by her manner and her words. Mrs. Gertrude M. Stanton, Chapter Regent, received the charter with a few appropriate remarks. The singing of "America" by the whole company concluded this part of the entertainment.

The programme, with the red flag and blue letters printed on white cardboard, made a beautiful souvenir. The guests were then invited to the dining-room, where they were served with olden-time refreshments from olden-time dishes. The table cloth was an old one, the center piece was a large wheel, made of blue and yellow ribbon, with thirteen spokes, the coffee pot was an ancient one, and one sugar bowl had lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and seventy-five years and was still whole. The souvenirs were small silk flags. Numerous relics were displayed, the most notable being a tablecloth, in the center of which was woven the seal of the United States adopted in 1782, while underneath were the words, "We Offer Peace," "Ready for War;" also a counterpane, woven and embroidered by Sarah McCalla. This noble woman, for whom the Chapter was named, is the ancestress of the Chapter Re-

gent. Our Chapter was virtually organized the 19th of April, at which time the officers were appointed and by-laws enacted. We have begun the study of American history, and are making an effort to raise money for a large flag for the town and county.—CORRILLA C. LEWIS, *Historian*.

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER (Watertown, New York) celebrated its Charter Day November 10, 1896, at the home of Mrs. W. W. Conde, one of its enthusiastic members. There were assembled besides the members of the Chapter about seventy-five guests. The house was elaborately decorated with flags and flowers. Prominent among the decorations was a beautiful painting of Washington draped with our national colors and surmounted by an American eagle. Many old historic heirlooms lent interest to the occasion.

The exercises were opened by singing; the Regent, Mrs. Louis Lansing, welcomed the guests and introduced Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, who gave an informal talk and won many to be interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution and their cause by her sweet, womanly and reasonable way of presenting the objects and aims of our Society, and answered so fully the questions which we are all so often asked, "Of what good is the Society?" Miss Forsyth then presented the charter to the Society through its Regent. Mrs. Lansing accepted it with a few well-chosen words, and also announced that the Chapter was honored by having two real daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Holly and Mrs. L. Tift, both of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York. The company then joined in singing "America," which finished the exercises, which was followed by a reception. Much interest was manifested and our new Society feels full of courage. The Chapter now numbers forty members with twenty-two charter members and a number of papers which have not been completed.—HARRIET BATES FAIRBANKS, *Secretary*.

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER.—The monthly meeting of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Stevens, on Holly avenue. The rooms were decorated with flags and flowers, and red,

white, and blue bunting. The programme for the year was commenced, which embraces the study of the settlement of the first three Colonies, Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts. A paper on the "Founding of Jamestown" was read by Mrs. Hall. A series of questions followed, which called out many interesting anecdotes and historical facts concerning this colony. After the business meeting a social hour followed, during which refreshments were served. Mrs. Harry Drake poured tea and Mrs. Andrew Muir presided at the coffee urn.

Elected No., . . . THE NATHAN HALE CHAPTER, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Preliminary Application. Name of candidate, . . . Address, . . . Name of Ancestor upon whom claim is based, . . . Invited by . . . (member of Nathan Hale Chapter). Seconded by . . . (member of Nathan Hale Chapter). Requirements: To take active part in all Chapter work, both literary and social. To observe all flag days adopted by the Chapter. I promise to comply with the above. . . . (signature of applicant). . . ., 189 .
Note.—Return this application to the Secretary, properly filled out and signed, and it will be acted upon by the Executive Board.

We ballot upon every candidate and three reverse votes defeats election; we have thus far elected unanimously every applicant, but 'tis a safeguard against "drones."

COLUMBIA CHAPTER.—At the October meeting of the Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the new mahogany mallet, their latest acquisition, was used for the first time. It is a work of art, and bears upon massive silver plates the following legend:

"Presented to Mrs. Clark Waring, Regent of the Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., by Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Great Grand Daughter of Col. Thomas Taylor, of Sumter's Brigade. Made from dining table of Col. Thomas Taylor, brought to Columbia in 1767."

Mrs. Waring has presented the mallet to the Chapter in perpetuity.

Our charter is appropriately and beautifully framed in wood from old Fort Granby, where a battle was fought on May 15, 1781.

The State Regent, Mrs. John E. Bacon, was present at this notable meeting, her presence adding much to its interest and pleasure. Detailed accounts were read of the august ceremo-

nies incident upon the planting of the historic arch of trees in the Golden Gate Park at San Francisco. In that remarkable group of arborescent beauty, gathered from the varied opulence of the "Old Thirteen," no tree of fairer growth than South Carolina's quota will be there—the stately magnolia. Transplanted thus by woman's hand from her native soil to the genial surroundings of distant California, may the excellency of her charm be fully unfolded from shining green leaf to great white blossom.—A. J. ROBERTSON, *Secretary*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER (Fall River, Massachusetts).—The regular literary meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, November 10, 1896, in the parlor of Mount Hope Hall, the Vice-Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes, in the chair. An interesting article was read by Miss Susan H. Nixon relating to the Stamp Act. Miss Julia A. Jacobs read letters written by Abigail Adams to her husband just after the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Margaret Morton read letters from Abigail Adams written during her residence in London and describing her presentation at court. Meeting adjourned.

The Chapter held a business, literary, and social meeting the afternoon of December 8, the Regent in the chair. Extracts from the life of John Hancock and Roger Sherman were read by Mrs. Rosalind R. R. Glynn and Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie. Two letters of Abigail Adams, giving a description of the comforts and discomforts of the White House when it was first occupied as the home of President Adams were read by Miss Louise M. Hyde. Mrs. Authur Knapp gave several selections on the piano and Miss Sara Shepard read with fine effect a patriotic poem. Several of our young ladies passed afternoon chocolate and light refreshments, and the members adjourned feeling they had passed a pleasant afternoon together.—MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL, *Historian*.

DIAL ROCK CHAPTER (Scranton, Pennsylvania).—A meeting of this Chapter was held November 20, 1896, at the home of Mrs. S. Judson Stark, Tunkhannock. Our meetings preliminary to organization were held at Mrs. Thomas Coward's, in Pittston, July 8; at Mrs. James Piatt's summer home at Lake

Carey, July 31; and at Mrs. Thomas Ford's, Pittston, September 17. Our membership papers having been approved, the Chapter was organized at Mrs. Coward's, October 15, and the meeting at Mrs. Stark's was the first since the organization. Eighteen sat down to dinner (eleven of our fifteen members, six husbands brought along as guides, paymasters, etc., and Miss Lizzie Stark, daughter of our hostess). After dinner Mrs. Samuel Urquhart, of Pittston, read a paper on the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and William A. Wilcox, of Scranton, read an historical sketch of General Sullivan's expedition of 1779 against the Western Indians, and having special reference to the army's encampment at Tunkhannock, August 3, 1779. The papers were printed in the Wyoming *Democrat*, of Tunkhannock. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Fear; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas Coward; Secretary, Mrs. George Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annette Gorman, all of Pittston, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Judson Stark; Historian, Mrs. James Piatt, Tunkhannock; Registrar, Mrs. William A. Wilcox, Scranton. A number of papers have been arranged for future meetings and it is expected that considerable interest will be developed in revolutionary history this coming winter.—*Registrar*.

GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER CHAPTER (Herkimer, New York).—The formal organization of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place on the afternoon of October 28 at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. William C. Prescott, ten of the fourteen charter members being present. The parlors were appropriately decorated with flags and the national colors, and the Regent presented each one with a small silk flag, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons. The use of a room in the library building was offered to the Chapter and accepted, although it was decided to hold the meetings for the present at the homes of the Daughters, and the last Monday of each month was the day upon which it was decided to meet. Red and white were selected as the Chapter colors and "America" as its hymn. After the business was transacted refreshments were served,

and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in a social manner. The Regent appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. G. Munger; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, T. W. Grosvenor; Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Steele; Registrar, Mrs. A. M. Evans; Historian, Miss Elizabeth B. May. A committee on by-laws and a local board, consisting of Mrs. Charles Gloo, Miss Jennie Earl, Miss Bertha Munger, and Miss Mabel Wood were also appointed. The Chapter expects to attend the dedication of General Herkimer's monument November 12, and are to be entertained in the afternoon by the Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and application papers are in demand.—E. B. MAY, *Historian*.

TRANSPLANTED IN THE WEST.—At the recent State meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Trenton, Miss Batcheller, of Millstone, read the following paper:

"No doubt most if not all present know that thirteen little immigrant trees were planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on October 19, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. To Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania, belongs the credit of originating this happy idea, which was most enthusiastically carried out by our California sisters of the Sequoia Chapter.

"A tree from some historic spot was asked from each of the thirteen original States with earth from other famous places. To New Jersey was assigned the stately linden, noted for its size and symmetry and the fragrance of its flower. Our honored State Regent, Mrs. E. H. Wright, after due consideration, asked the Regent of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter if one could not be obtained from the Wallace House grounds, "Washington's Headquarters" in 1778-'79, which, as we all know, will on January 1 become the property of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. A beautiful white linden of the right size and strong roots was there obtained and securely packed by a nurseryman and sent with the benediction of the New Jersey Daughters. Soil from the battlefield of

Monmouth, soil from Springfield, where the Hessians shot the wife of Rev. James Caldwell, the fighting parson of New Jersey, and from the burial place of General Frelinghuysen, was also sent.

"From detailed accounts forwarded to us the ceremonies must have been most beautiful and impressive—prayer, addresses, music, and original poems. I quote the New Jersey verse :

" ' New Jersey sends a Linden ; more than a hundred years ago
Old Glory waved o'er Washington, 'mid drifting ice and snow.
And forever shall the Linden shed a memory on the air
Of that Christmas night in Seventy-six and the stormy Delaware.' "

"While the gardeners really planted the trees in the symbolic arch, the Daughters placed the historic earth about them with a silver trowel, the handle of which was made from the wood of magnolia planted by George Washington at Mt. Vernon. From a letter of thanks I quote, 'Words fail to express the deep appreciation of your gift from such a rare historic spot, and while we of the Pacific slope do not envy you of the Atlantic, we feel that on the patriotic societies of the East rest mainly the care and preservation of these most precious landmarks. We, therefore, bid the Revolutionary Memorial Society God-speed, and when we come to New Jersey our first objective point shall be the Wallace House, Washington's Headquarters, Somerville.' "



THREE LIVING DAUGHTERS OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

[An account of the ancestry of Mrs. Mary Gates, Mrs. Elizabeth Fox and Mrs. Rachel Packer, daughters of Abel Spicer, and honorary members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington.]

THE Spicers came from Normandy to England with William the Conquerer. They bear an honorable name in the records of that country for their notable public services and for their fine qualities as gentlemen.



MRS. MARY GATES.

The first ancestor of Abel Spicer in New England was Peter Spicer, who came to Groton, Connecticut, from Virginia in 1666. He was a quiet unassuming man, who left an honorable

name to his descendants. Many of them have been numbered

among the earliest pioneers in the West, and can be found in every State and territory in the Union.

Edward, son of Peter Spicer, and his wife, Mary Busicott, married Katherine Stone. Their son, John, married Mary Geer, daughter of Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer; their son, John, married Mercy Chapman, daughter of William and Mercy (Stoddard) Chapman. One of the sons of this marriage was Abel Spicer, father of the subjects of this sketch.

Abel Spicer was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 1, 1760. He married Sarah Park, daughter of Abijah and Elizabeth (Morse) Park. Of their nine children, Mary, the youngest, is the only one now living. She

was born May 6, 1813. Her mother died July 27, 1815, and the next year her father married Elizabeth Morse, who died

childless. Abel Spicer married for his third wife Sarah Rose, daughter of Peleg and Mary Rose. The children of this union now living are Elizabeth, born August 6, 1820, and Rachel, born September 11, 1822.

Abel Spicer, who was only sixteen when the first guns of the Revolution were fired, was soon drafted into the army.

His company was ordered to meet Captain Whitman, of Mansfield, at Windham,



MRS. ELIZABETH SPICER FOX.



MRS. RACHEL S. PACKER.

from there it made its way slowly to Providence. In a written account of this tour Abel Spicer says: "We began to hear the cannons roar and see the smoke rise." They passed on to Bristol, Warwick and Warren, but before they reached the ferry the fight was over and the soldiers were coming off the island. This was a great disappointment to the eager lad who "longed to see a battle." They marched back to Providence, where they pitched their tents, worked on the fortifications and in three weeks were discharged.

In 1779 he was a volunteer on the Continental frigate "Confederacy," which was out about three weeks on the south side of Long Island, where it made prizes of two English vessels.

In July, 1780, he enlisted in Captain Huntington's company and went to Danbury. There they were examined as follows: "Did you enlist or were you drafted?" "What were you to have for pay, wheat, corn or money?" Some received a certain amount of wheat, some received corn and others ten dollars bounty from the selectmen of the town for the six months' tour with no other pay for their service to their country.

They walked from Danbury to join the Continental Army, and were placed in the Ninth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Huntington, of Norwich, which was stationed near the place where Major André was hung. From there Abel Spicer was sent with others up to West Point to help in getting the chain ashore that had been stretched across the North River to prevent the British from going up the stream. They were then sent across the river into the woodland to help the old soldiers build huts to live in through the winter. December 14, Abel Spicer having finished his term of service, was discharged. Captains Oliver and Abel Spicer were uncles of this young Abel.

Abel Spicer's daughter Mary married Isaac Gates December 10, 1848. She has no children. Her home is in Poque-tannock, Connecticut.

Abel Spicer's daughter Elizabeth married Finley Morse Fox February 17, 1846. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1896. Their only daughter, Justina, died a few years ago. They live in Woodstock, Connecticut.

Abel Spicer's daughter Rachel married Nelson G. Packer July 1, 1875. Her home is in Preston, Connecticut.

These three talented, agreeable women are greatly esteemed in the communities where they live.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

AND HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE ANNA WARNER BAILEY
CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
GROTON AND STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

MRS. LUCY STANTON WHEELER was born in Stonington, Connecticut, December



MRS. LUCY STANTON WHEELER.

19, 1806. Her father, Edward Stanton, born in Stonington, June 10, 1761; died July 27, 1832, served as a volunteer at the Fort Griswold massacre, battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781. He was shot in the left breast by a musket ball which tore his side so that the heart was visible to the physician who had charge of him

during his convalescence. After the massacre, while he lay bleeding, an English officer passed, of whom he begged for something to staunch the flow of blood. The compassionate officer, whose name he never knew, took from his pocket a knitted night cap, and folding it together stopped the flow of blood, and gave him a drink of water. By this humane act his life was saved. (See Albyn's History of Battle of Groton Heights, p. 264.) Received gold spoon from National Society.

Miss Mary K. Williams was born in North Groton (now Ledyard), September 14, 1811. Her father, Rufus Williams, enlisted at the age of sixteen. He witnessed the massacre of Fort Griswold, but was not permitted to enter the fort. He was at one time a prisoner on the "Old Prison Ship." He never received a pension, for all his old comrades in arms were dead when he would have applied for one. He married at the age of twenty-nine, and the subject of our sketch was the youngest of seven children. Received the gold spoon from



MARY K. WILLIAMSON (Aged 85).

the National Society.

Mrs. Martha Babcock Noyes was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, March 11, 1806. Her grandfather, Colonel Joseph Noyes, served during the Revolutionary War; was in the battle of Rhode Island and received "honorable mention" for bravery. (See Stone's French Allies.) Her father, Sanford Noyes, was a private sol-



MRS. MARTHA B. NOYES.

dier, and served during the war, and his widow received a pension for his services until his death in 1860. Received gold spoon from National Society.

Mrs. Sally M. Davis Brayton was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, January 25, 1811. Her father, Samuel

Davis, was born February 28, 1759; died April 11, 1826. He was the grandson of the noted Quaker Peter Davis. He enlisted as a private in 1776; was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, N. J., also served at battle of Groton Heights, Connecticut, September 6, 1781. Received gold spoon from National Society. What Chapter can beat this record? Seven real Daughters, three of them sisters.



MRS. SALLY M. DAVIS BRAYTON.



FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS, November 9, 1896.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Editor AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dear Madam : The following paper is an exact copy from a memorandum book kept by my grandfather, Rufus Lincoln, a captain in the "Seventh Regiment of the Massachusetts Line." It may be of interest to your readers.

MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL,
Historian Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R.

"W. POINT.

Friday, 31st May, 1782.

Was silebrated the birth of the Dauphin of France, our elus-
trious ally, an elegant entertainment was provided by the Pub-
lick at the Colonade, where was assembled the officers of the
army, and a number of Gentlemen and Ladies from the County.
After diner the following toasts were drank :

- 1st. Long life, Happiness & Glory to the Dauphin of France.
- 2nd. United States in Congress.
- 3rd. His Most Christian Majesty.
- 4th. The Queen & Royal Family of France.
- 5th. His Catholick Majesty and the friendly Powers of Eu-
rope.
- 6th. Count Rochembeau & the French Army.
- 7th. The American Soldiery.
- 8th. The Allied fleets and Count Du Grass.
- 9th. Cherlui De Lawson.
- 10th. The American Ministers at home & abroad.
- 11th. Perpetual duration to the alliance of France and
America.

12th. A new edge to our swords untill they have opened the way to Independence, Freedom and Glory and then may they be converted to instruments of Peace.

13th. May the independence of America give Peace to the world.

The officers repaired to their respective Reg'ts at Sunsett, at 8 o'clock the signal was given for firing the *fudyjory*, which commenced by firing 13 cannon at the Park, then the running fire through the line beginning on the right the firing went through three times, at this time the Colonade was eluminated with 6 or 7 hundred Candels, and a ball opened in the Colonade where the Gentlemen and Ladies danced, while the Sky Rockets were flying in the air, all which made a very brilliant appearance. The ceremony ended all in good order.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS!

WRITE on one side of paper only, letter size preferred, and take special care that PROPER *names* are written *distinctly*. As our space is limited make articles brief. All contributions appear as promptly as possible. A careful observance of above is requested.

At the regular session of the National Board of Management, held January 7, the action of the Board taken on November 5, relative to the representation of Chapters organized after February 1, was rescinded as being unconstitutional. (See article V, section 1, and article VII, section 1, constitution.)

It will be observed that while these articles permit a Regent of a new Chapter to represent that Chapter in Congress and no date is affixed, the by-laws, article XI, section 5, forbids the election of any delegate after February first.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

THE Recording Secretary General desires to announce that the three months' time given by the National Board of Management to the State Regents for the purpose of compiling the dates of issuance of all charters in their States, having expired January 1, the final official numbering has been made and each Chapter notified, by postal card, of the number assigned to its charter.

IN THE HEART OF AMERICA is an unique booklet just brought out by one of our "Daughters," Lillian Rozell Messenger. The poem was read at the Atlanta Exposition; it abounds in gems of thought and broad patriotism. We cannot refrain from culling one stanza:

(187)

Down in the fields and in the meadows,
 Still I chase the bees and shadows.
 And I catch the soft winds fleet ;
 I kiss the flowers sweet ;
 And the birdlings know I love them every day—
 But sing howe'er I will
 My heart is lonely still,
 And I pine, I pine alway
 And I sigh as yonder dove,
 For never cometh to me,
 From all this bright mystery,
 To set me free, the soul of love.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

No motion is open for discussion until it has been stated by the chair.

Two amendments can be made to a motion independent of the wishes of the mover of the original motion.

Only one reconsideration of a motion is permitted.

On motion for the previous question the form to be observed is, " Shall the main question be now put ?" This, if carried, ends debate. The voting must begin with the last amendment.

How are constitution and by-laws adopted ?

The report is called for by the presiding officer and read by the chairman of the committee on constitution.

1. It is read as a whole in order to give the club a general idea of its scope.

2. Then read article by article, each one being discussed, amended, rejected, or approved, and adopted seriatim.

3. Read and adopted as a whole.

The same is done with the by-laws.

OUR LIBRARY.

ONE of the unanticipated but none the less desirable results of what I might call the ancestral-patriotic movement is the publication of a variety of fresh, delightful books relating to American history. Personally, I delight in these accessions to our Daughters of the American Revolution library to such an

extent that I have to add many of them to my private library, even though my shelves are filled to overflowing.

Here, for example, are stories of Georgia by Joel Chandler Harris,* and stories of New Jersey by Frank R. Stockton.† Was it not a charming idea to utilize such pens as these in making history attractive? It is not claimed, however, that these are State histories, but each presents "a series of historical incidents in a panoramic form, so that the reading of the stories in their regular succession would give an impressive idea of the discovery and settlement of the State, of its people, manners and customs, and of its progress and achievements."

My dear friend, Mr. Stockton, is careful to tell us that his stories "are not founded on facts, but they are made up of facts," and to substantiate this he gives under each chapter in his table of contents a list of the authorities used. Would that other authors followed this example. Unfortunately the authority for his opening pages on the Indians is not altogether reliable, but as it is the rule for historical writers to be behind the times in matters ethnological, he is at least in good company.

For that very reason it is refreshing to find that Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, author of a short history of Kentucky, ‡ does know whereof she speaks when her subject is the Indians. Her full index is also much to be commended, but I hope that a second edition will contain a map to illustrate the early roads and settlements in the State. No clearness or fullness of text can supply the place of a map, and a school atlas of to-day does not show the condition of the country a century ago. This history does not supplant the larger works, but it is just what anyone would enjoy reading, or what should be studied by the children of Kentucky.

There is no history of New York State in the library but the every-day life of colonial times that has been vividly and care-

* Stories of Georgia, by Joel Chandler Harris. American Book Company, New York, 1896. 315 pp. . . cents.

† Stories of New Jersey, by Frank R. Stockton. American Book Company, New York, 1896. 254 pp. . . cents.

‡ A History of Kentucky, by Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead. American Book Company, New York, 1896. 288 pp.

fully described by our "fellow-Daughter," Mrs. Alice Morse Earle. § Long study has made her so familiar with colonial days that this, her latest book, is certain to be accurate as well as thoroughly readable. I wish I could sample some of the ancient dishes for which she gives the recipes, though I might not care for many of their customs or features of costume.

Surely the dedication of Frank Samuel Childs's new book || must include a large majority of Daughters, for cannot most of us claim to be "Descendants of Our Colonial Parsons?" Let me refer you to the book itself for the rest of the flattering dedication. The parson of New England was an important factor—a leading spirit—in colonial days, and Mr. Childs gives us a series of sketches of his life in its various aspects. Why could not the numerous references to individual parsons have been indexed?

Indexes are happily found in both the biographical studies before me this month. Mercy Warren,* sister of James Otis and wife of General James Warren, was author of a history of the Revolution published in 1805, of poems, dramas, etc. Her biographer has done her best—with small help from history—to make such a portrait of this typical "bluestocking" of a hundred years ago as would give her flesh and blood. She cannot forbear from complaining, however, of Mercy Warren's "besetting vice of dwelling upon the true and the beautiful to the exclusion of all the homely affairs of life." Perhaps some of us could profitably imitate this "vice!" This volume is one of a series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," which includes "Margaret Winthrop" and "Dolly Madison," noticed some months ago.

In "The True George Washington" Mr. Ford † has succeeded admirably in taking away from our national hero his superhumanity without belittling his character. Some of the

§ Colonial Days in Old New York, by Alice Morse Earle. Scribner's, New York, 1896. . . pp.

|| The Colonial Parson of New England, by Frank Samuel Child. Baker and Taylor Company, New York, 1896. 226 pp.

* Mercy Warren, by Alice Brown. Scribner's, New York, 1896. 317 pp. \$1.25.

† The True George Washington, by Paul Licester Ford. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1896. 319 pp. \$2.

chapters treat of his "physique," "education," "relations with the fair sex," "tastes and amusements," "friends," etc. The numerous illustrations, and incidentally the buff and blue binding, add to the attractiveness of one of the noteworthy books of the year.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Librarian General.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

IN response to requests, the National Board of Management has directed me to prepare a brief statement of the expenses of the National Society. Let the necessary current expenditures be first distinguished from certain special items, viz:

1. The Magazine, the net cost of which to the Society is in the neighborhood of three thousand a year. One thousand of this is for the Editor's salary, ordered by the last Congress, and six hundred for the Business Manager's salary. It is not likely that there will be any great change in this item in the near future, but in this connection it must always be remembered that without the Magazine we should have to pay largely for printing of proceedings of Congresses and Boards.

2. The Lineage Book, volumes II and III, which have been prepared with that great care which is essential to their value, cost, including preparation, publication, and postage, something like one dollar a copy (edition, 1,000), but are sold for fifty cents a copy. Supposing all to be sold, there is thus a loss of five hundred dollars per volume. If we had a regular, large subscription list, at one dollar a volume, this deficit would be met.

3. An item in the expenses of the current year has been the Directory of the Society. This costs sixty-five cents a copy (edition 2,000), and is being sold at fifty cents, making a net loss of three hundred dollars. The cost of a Directory grows with the growth in membership, and the question of the need for future Directories is one which only future Congresses can decide.

There are several small items, not essential to the existence of the Society, such as the contribution for the preservation of Jamestown, the gift of spoons to "original" or "real"

Daughters, to ushers at Congress, etc., which amounted to about five hundred dollars for the year January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897.

The total current expenses for the years previous to November 1, 1896, were \$10,032.29. Almost \$1,000 of this was for the Continental Congress of 1896. About \$4,500 was for the expenses of admission of new members, including the Registrar's work, certificates, application papers, etc. The initiation fee of one dollar just about covers the expense, exclusive of the card catalogue of revolutionary ancestors and the library, both of which are primarily for the Registrars benefit.

The rest of this necessary current expense is for room rent, clerical services (from \$30 to \$75 monthly for each clerk), postage and stationery for State Regents (several hundred dollars), Chapter charters and commissions, the card catalogues of members and ancestors, printing of constitutions, etc., and a variety of lesser items, all of which are specified in the reports of the Treasurer General, published monthly. All these things come from the annual dues of members, as charter and life membership fees, like commissions on all sales are turned over to the permanent fund for the Continental Hall.

It is proposed to reduce the annual dues to the National Society from one dollar to seventy-five or fifty cents. We now expend, out of that one dollar, between seventy-five and eighty cents, and to meet the deficit various expedients would have to be resorted to. For example, the money which goes to the Continental Hall fund might be turned into the current account (so increasing the demand for private contributions). The application blanks, constitutions, etc., issued to applicants and members free, could be charged for (so increasing, however, the clerical work at headquarters). Chapters could pay the stationery and postage of State Regents, instead of the National Society doing so (so again taxing the Chapter treasuries).

To sum up, expenses have to be met somehow, and if the direct tax would not cover them indirect taxation would become necessary. In this respect the Chapters have a great advantage over the National Society, for the former can, in

accordance with the constitution, make their dues as large as they find necessary, while the latter is strictly limited.

Did space permit, it would be desirable to show the great economy of our centralized form of government. The saving of labor and cost in our "wholesale" methods is enormous when compared with what prevail if parts of the work were duplicated in each State of the Union.

Let not the members of the next Congress forget that the marvelous growth and the almost unlimited influence of the Society are due to its national character.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION AND THE NATIONALITY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

IT will be conceded that under our present constitution the growth of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been remarkable; in fact, unprecedented when we consider its conservative methods and the fact that it has no outside propaganda. That is, it sends out no lecturers or literature to make explanations or appeals, but relies solely on certain substantial reasons for its existence and development. These reasons are:

First. Its firm basis, or foundation, in a clearly defined and exacting genealogy.

Second. Its historic element, which discovers, preserves, and exhibits new facts in the origin and progress of this country, by means of its genealogical requirements, and further by its distinctly historical work.

Third. Its educational features, which are an incentive to investigations that result in the self-education of its members, and in the further education of the children and younger people of the country in history and patriotism.

Fourth. Its moving power and fervor of spirit inspired by the sentiment of patriotism.

Fifth. Its all-embracing nationality; it is a national society in its aim, its work, and its inspiration.

If it is not national in the broad, earnest and loyal sense of that word then it is worthless, not simply useless, but harmful, because the petty details of genealogy and the oddities of local history, so useful when properly applied to general history, may be perverted so as to incite vanity and foster a false pride. If this Society is not in spirit and in fact national then its officers are a sham, and its work may be justly relegated to the rank of neighborhood gossip about tea-drinkings and great-grandfathers. No such fate will befall this Society, for its eight hundred charter members and their associates will continue to manifest the original spirit of the order in a faithful and steadfast nationality.

I refer to these charter members because they were the National Society out of which this forceful organization has grown. It was not like the thirteen original Colonies, who, having already separate governments, united to form a general government by means of a convention, and thus created the Congress and the executive and judicial departments of the United States, while they preserved their system of State governments. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution existed first with its corps of National officers and its Board of Management; it divided itself into Chapters to acquire a mobile activity in its growing power; the sovereignty of the Society lies in the Chapters, they should recognize and appreciate that fact. This same National Society created its organizing force within itself; this consists of the State Regents with a national officer, Vice-President General of Organization, at its head, a complete, thorough, efficient, and dignified body who have nobly and loyally carried forward this work of organization as is proved by the results. The National Society created within the Board of Management an Executive Committee for a flexible force to execute business requiring immediate action. These with the President General making the executive department of its government. This National Society created the Continental Congress and delegated to it the legislative power. The few judicial functions requisite are, by precedent, distributed among the various departments, executive, legislative, and that of organization. Like all governments the lines cannot be too rigidly

drawn between the different powers. Goodnow in his Comparative Administrative Law, says, "That while it is true that the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of government should be separate and distinct, it is also true that the science of government is a practical one; therefore, while each should firmly maintain the essential powers belonging to it, it cannot be forgotten that the coördinate parts constitute one brotherhood whose common trust requires mutual toleration of the occupancy of what seems to be a 'common' bordering on the domain of each." The Continental Congress meets but once a year, hence some ordinances become necessary in the interval and may be made by the Board of Management, subject to change or repeal by the Congress. The strong body of standing organizers, the State Regents, occupy an important place in the government, being members of both the Congress and the Board of Management, and thus exercising both executive and legislative powers, and also participating in judicial action. So our Society government stands in the present, or old, constitution.

Is not this, for our purposes, an excellent, a just, and equitable distribution of governmental power? It is unique and efficient, as I explained to you in an early number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY in 1892. It has been highly praised by Sons of the American Revolution, who have attributed the cause of our greater success over theirs to our distinctive organization. They have within two years, I think, adopted certain features of our system, the Chapters. They did not dissolve their State societies; men know well the danger that lies in any species of disorganization in government and are slow to risk it. We women, with less experience, are more ready to try new experiments. Does our organization, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now on the high seas in the full tide of prosperity, sailing before fair winds in a staunch craft, our old constitution, need to stop short and place its crew in a new and untried vessel, the revised constitution, and to tell its passengers to "hurry up" and follow lest we be delayed in our onward voyage? Do we need to run risks?—whose rights are limited or repressed—where is there weakness or failure in our organization? Let

such points be brought forward, be considered and have remedies proposed. Why not use our legislative body for this purpose? In the Congress we may make laws to modify or develop the admirable principles of government embodied in our present constitution. It is but a short time, two or three years, since we passed beyond the period, in our Congress, of simply listening to papers prepared for our entertainment, like a primitive club in a remote district. In these last sessions of the Congress we have exercised our power well and to the advancement of our Society. Shall we stop now and tear up the plant to see how it grows? I entreat you do not allow this, but rather take into consideration a few points that may be easily changed by the power already in your hands, and act upon them promptly and courageously. Consider the natural development we may expect in our Congress, if it is not torn up by the roots; it may have a set of carefully projected special rules, more suitable than any new by-laws; it may have a number of regular committees with distinct lines of work or investigation; it may have a system of introducing resolutions or laws, whereby crude propositions will be sifted and sudden or factional measures will be well weighed and opened to many points of view. Self-education, thoughtfulness and good judgment will grow out of such efforts, and we may return to our homes carrying a larger and deeper life to each domestic and social center.

If legislation will not accomplish the changes desired then amendments to the present constitution will bring about all of the improvements that the present state of the Society demands.

We should certainly appreciate the painstaking and skillful methods of the committee who prepared this revision of the constitution which is now offered for our consideration. They bring us a pleasant and apparently moderate document on which it is evident much thought has been bestowed, and yet I believe they are not conscious of the dangerous and disorganizing elements which it contains.

The changes in our organic law are sweeping. The national officers are reduced from thirty-one to twelve, and a few of them are given despotic power in an independent executive committee. The Board of Management is practically abol-

ished, for with but twelve officers, twenty-five are made necessary for a quorum ; this really precludes more than one meeting in the year, when the State Regents are in attendance at the Congress. The head of the organizing department, the Vice-President General of Organization, is discarded, and a sort of hand or foot substitute is furnished as a charter secretary. The Chapters are deprived of their immediate communication with the Board of Management, and thus lose the helpful inspiration and instruction that proceeds from an immediate communication with national headquarters.

A species of absolutism is granted to State Regents in the power to appoint a corps of State officers at will ; if adopted it is disorganizing to the National Society, and is dangerous since no uniformity, method or restriction is imposed ; it is an indefinite way of inaugurating State societies.

The Continental Congress is wrested from its home at the capital of the Nation, and set afloat around the country every other year, like so many wandering conventions, waiting for an invitation to be entertained. Let us, of all things, preserve our permanent and patriotic home in Washington. It is most suitable for women who stand for "home and country."

It is not necessary now to take up the revised constitution article by article and clause by clause, but I have called attention to a few salient points in articles four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. All of them would seem to prove the importance of a compliance with the parliamentary rule given in Robert's Rules of Order, section 53, page 147 : "A committee for deliberation should be larger and represent all parties in the assembly, so that its opinion will carry with it as great weight as possible. The usefulness of the committee will be greatly impaired if any important [interest] faction of the assembly be unrepresented in the committee."

In Cushing's Law and Practice in Legislative Assemblies, it is said, part vii, chapter 3, page 736, that "In the appointment of committees the principles of party are preserved and that in general while all parties [interests] are duly represented a controlling influence is given to the predominating party [interest] in the construction of the committee." In a practical application of parliamentary law to our Society we

must substitute the word interest or contingent for party. Have all interests been duly represented in the committee for a revision of the constitution? A just and equitable apportionment would appear to be about as follows: Two-thirds of such a committee to be composed of Chapter Regents and Chapter delegates, the remaining third to be State Regents and National officers; of this third two-thirds to be State Regents and the remainder National officers, with the President General as chairman; thus all interests in the Society would be duly represented, if a revision is necessary. To my view a few well placed amendments to the old constitution would be the safe and wise course. Legal experience establishes the fact that it is usually safer to change and enforce existing laws than to make new ones.

When the revised constitution is taken up in the Congress we must, of course, consider first of all, our national charter, which was obtained at an early day under the laws of the District of Columbia, and last year was granted by the Congress of the United States. This is our legal basis of action; our constitution, laws and by-laws must be conformable to it; a copy may be examined in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for May, 1896, page 698. This charter will aid in holding the Society to its well defined objects, and to its national character as belonging in the capital of the Nation. The charter also recognizes the intellectual and educational rank of the Society by the association it insures with the Smithsonian Institute. We should value and loyally guard this national charter, keeping in view its highest ideals. It resembles all instruments and declarations of rights and privileges peculiar to our Anglo-Saxon race, in the freedom it allows for original and full action; we should value and guard this freedom, watching with increasing vigilance that no undue limitation is placed upon it.

We have no time to spare in "fussing" over superfluous laws, for splendid opportunities are awaiting us. The thousands of women who are descendants of the twenty millions of native Americans, mostly of revolutionary descent, who made up the population of the Nation before 1820, are still outside of our Society; they are crowding to our doors. Is not this a grand work for our organizing department? Let the Chapters,

with freedom and zeal, devote themselves to carrying forward and maintaining the special objects of our Society, education in history and patriotism, and the national officers, with the self-sacrificing spirit they have hitherto displayed, transact, at headquarters, the vast accumulation of business which this distinct work of State Regents and Chapters implies—all moving harmoniously under the leadership of our honored President General. Thus let us built up, strengthen and develop the organic law of our Society with which we are familiar; and if we feel discouraged by the multiplicity of interests to be considered may we not believe with Shakespeare, that

“ Government, though high, and low, and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep one consent;
Congruing in a full and natural close,
Like music.”

INSTRUCTIONS

TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASH-
INGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress:

THE TRUNK LINE PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania.	Delaware & Hudson Canal	New York, Ontario & West-
Allegheny Valley.	Co.	ern.
Baltimore & Ohio (Park-	Delaware, Lackawanna &	New York, Philadelphia &
ersburg, Bellair, and	Western.	Norfolk.
Wheeling, and east there-	Elmira, Cortland & North-	New York, Susquehanna &
of).	ern.	Western.
Baltimore and Potomac.	Fall Brook Coal Co.*	Northern Central.
Bennington and Rutland.	Fitchburg.	Pennsylvania.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts-	Fonda, Johnstown & Glov-	Philadelphia & Erie.
burg.	ersville.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Camden & Atlantic.	Grand Trunk.	Philadelphia, Wilmington
Central of New Jersey.	Lehigh Valley.	& Baltimore.
Central Vermont.	New York Central & Hud-	Rome, Watertown & Og-
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-	son River (Harlem divi-	densburg.
ness to points in Trunk	sion excepted).	Western New York & Penn-
Line territory).	New York, Lake Erie &	sylvania.
Chesapeake & Ohio(Charles-	Western (Buffalo, Dun-	West Jersey.
ton, W. Va., and east there-	kirk, and Salamanca, and	West Shore.
of).	east thereof).	Wilmington & Northern.
Cumberland Valley.		

THE NEW ENGLAND PASSENGER ASSOCIATION and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies :

Boston & Albany R'd.	Providence Line.	Maine Central R'd.
N. Y. & New England R'd.	Stonington Line.	N. Y. & New England R'd.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R'd.	Boston & Maine R'd.	New York, New Haven &
Old Colony R'd.	Central Vermont R'd.	Hartford R'd. Old Col-
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal R'd.	ony System.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg R'd.	Portland & Oregon R. R.

THE CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

THE WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.—That is, territory west of Chicago and St. Louis.

SOUTHERN STATES PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.—That is, territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers, composed of the following companies :

Alabama Great Southern R'd.	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y.	Pennsylvania R'd.
Alabama Midland R'd.	Georgia R'd.	(Lines south of Washing-
Atlantic Coast Line.	Georgia Pacific R'y.	ton.)
Atlanta & West Point R'd.	Jack., St. Aug. & Ind'n R.	Port Royal & Augusta R'y.
Brunswick & Western R'd.	R'd.	Richmond & Danville R'd.
Charleston & Savannah R'y.	Louisville & Nashville R'd.	Rich., Fredericks. & Poto.
Central Railroad of Georgia.	(Lines south of the Ohio river.)	R'd.
Cin., N. O., & Tex. Pacific R'y.	Memphis & Charleston R'd.	Savannah, Fla. & Western R'y.
	Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. R'y.	South Carolina R'y.
		Western & Atlantic R'd.

1. The reduction is fare and one-third on committee's certificate, conditional on their being an attendance at the meeting of not less than *one hundred* persons holding certificate.

2. The reduction applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the lines named above. Each person availing of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

3. *Certificates are not kept at all stations.* If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where they can be ob-

tained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station, and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

4. Going tickets, *on arrival*, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (*Sunday excepted*) prior to and during the continuance of the meeting, except that when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

5. Present the certificate to the proper officer on the arrival at the meeting so that the reverse side may be filled in.

6. Certificates are *not transferrable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferrable*.

7. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

8. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets: whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Riggs House, terms \$2.50 per day.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

614 Twenty-second Street, Washington, D. C.,

Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.

Office of the D. A. R., 902 F Street.

HOTELS, AT \$2.50 PER DAY.

The Riggs House.
The Colonial.
The Elsmere.

BOARDING HOUSES, AT \$2 PER DAY.

The Strathmore Arms, 1101 K street, N. W.
Miss Stuart, 1412 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Graves, 1221 K street, N. W.

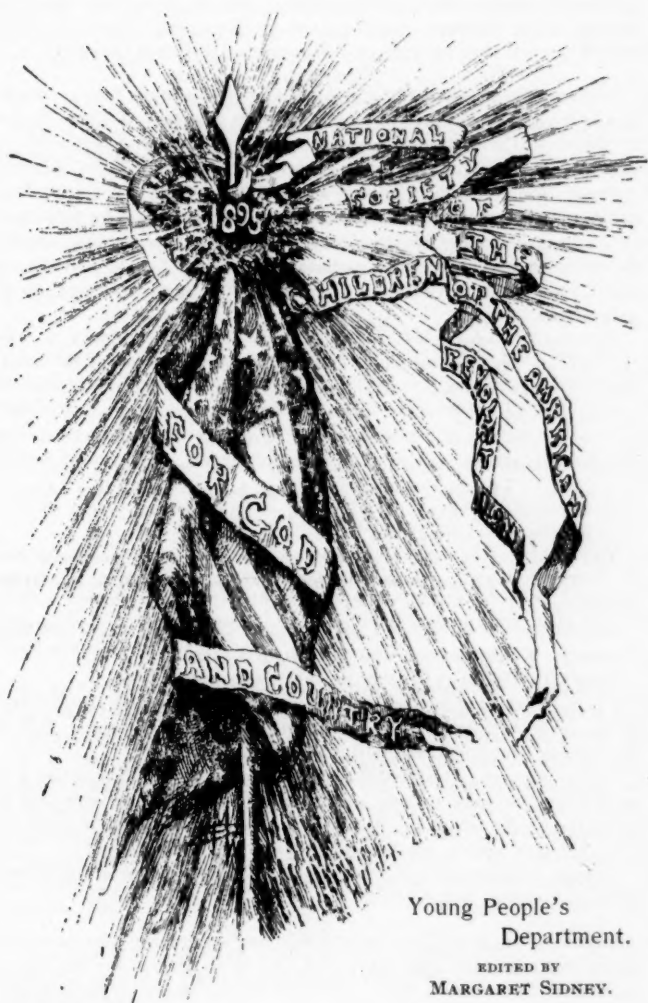
Mrs. Tanner, 1012 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Bliss, 1012 Fourteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Leonard, 1217 K street, N. W.

Miss Van Dyke, 1301 K street, N. W.

Mrs. Page, 1234 Massachusetts avenue.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

FIRST in order on this monthly bulletin must be given the programme for the 22d of February, and the plans for the Grand Convention week from February 22 to 27, 1897, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Monday, Feb. 22, 2 to 4 p. m.—Appointed by National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Columbia Theater. Address, by the President of the National Board, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Response, by Mrs. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, Director for the District of Columbia. Address, Hon. William P. Frye, United States Senate. Poem, by Mrs. Stephen Putney, Promoter for Virginia. Short addresses, by Mrs. Donald McLean, Promoter for New York, and General Breckinridge, the Inspector General United States Army and Promoter for the District of Columbia. Music and Patriotic exercises by the Societies. (See special programme.)

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 23, 10 a. m.—Informal reception by the National officers to all members and accompanying friends at the headquarters of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, room 50, 962 F street. *Each member must register at this time.*

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 p. m.—At First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets. Reports of National officers. Reports of Societies.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 24, till 12.25.—Visiting places of historic interest in Washington.

Wednesday, 12.30.—Mrs. Cleveland will receive the Societies at the White House. All members must meet *promptly at 12.25* in the White House corridor.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.—First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets. Reports of Societies and other business.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—Visiting historic places until 4 p. m.

4 to 6.—Reception by National officers, Director for the District and all the District Societies to all visiting members in the Banquet Hall of the Cochran Hotel, corner Fourteenth and K streets.

Friday, Feb. 26.—Grand field day at Mount Vernon. Two parties will made be up, one to go by boat, the other to go by electric car, stopping at Arlington on the return in the afternoon. Arrangement will be made for those going by boat to see Arlington on one of the other days.

Saturday, February 27, 10 a. m.—Farewell reception at the Headquarters, room 50, 902 F street.

NOTES.—A corps of intelligent ladies and gentlemen who know the sights of Washington thoroughly will, as a labor of love for the cause, accompany in parties, or by Societies, all the members on sight-seeing trips about the city, taking them to all places of interest and explaining all the same, and accompanying them back to their hotels or boarding houses, so that the mothers who are Daughters of the American Revolution may be free to attend their own meetings. *For these sight see-*

ing trips members will meet at Headquarters, room 50, 902 F street, promptly at time assigned on special card, to be hung up in Church and at Headquarters announcing, trips and time of starting. Each member will pay his and her own car fare and expenses.

DISTINCTION AND HONORABLE MENTION.

THERE are certain ribbons for distinction and honorable mention to be given out at the Convention.

Class A—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show a fine piece of work done toward saving a historic place, marking out an old road, or other revolutionary or colonial landmark, a tablet erected, or any other service of equal value.

Class B—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show best selection of work to be done, or greatest growth in number, or best regular meetings.

Class C—Distinction.

Ribbon to be presented to each Society or member whose President certifies has done good work in reading American history.

Class D—Honorable Mention.

Ribbon to be presented to each member who asks or answers historical questions in Our Question Box in the Magazine. This department has been constantly urged upon the attention of members since its adoption. We desire to make it a special feature, depending entirely upon the encouragement of the members.

As part of the opening exercises of each meeting, the "Salute to the Flag" will be given. At the public patriotic meeting, February 22, the "Capital" Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, will render it.

A visiting Society will be selected to give it, at subsequent meetings, changing each meeting. Each one of all the Societies will please at once practice the "Salute to the Flag" at each of their regular meetings, using as the final feature the poem written for them by their President General, entitled "Our Flag of Liberty." It was printed in the Young People's Department, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, November, 1896.

EACH Society must bring a white stiff pasteboard card, 18 x 9 inches, on which is plainly marked in large black letters, the name of Society, town, and State.

EACH Society must bring its flag. If any Society does not own a flag, we trust it will not wait to get an expensive one, but will at once procure one that the Society can own *exclusively*.

It is hoped that the Headquarters of the Society, room 50, 902 F street, will be a general rendezvous all through the week for visiting members. It will be gaily decorated with flags in honor of the visiting Societies, who are invited to bring all their friends to visit it during the week.

EVERYTHING has been arranged with special reference to the comfort of the visiting members. The First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets, is but two blocks distant from Headquarters, and three blocks from Columbia Theater. Desirable places where members can procure good luncheons at most reasonable rates are very near, and a party of ladies will devote themselves to chaperoning the members in the interim between meetings, if they so desire.

EACH President of a Society is expected to read a report of the *general* state and progress of her Society. Each Secretary will read a report of special meetings and pieces of work.

THE President General will give the address of welcome to all the members. Responses by one member from each State to reply for that State. This one member to be selected from the Society earliest formed in a State.

THE National Emblem presented by the President General at the annual meeting, February 22, 1896, to the State having the largest number of Societies will be brought on to Washington by Connecticut members, that State having won it for 1896. On February 22, 1897, it will be presented for that year to the State having at that time the largest number of Societies.

EACH member who can come to the Convention is entitled to vote on all questions put before them, and all special plans for 1897 that will be presented for their selection, and to be thus empowered with all a delegate's privileges. If a President or Secretary cannot be present she must send her report by a Daughter of the American Revolution to be read. Send all reports to reach Washington by February 15, if possible, to Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies. *No excuse can be accepted for the absence of a report.*

EACH Society will please, at once, take up from this time to the Convention, by maps and books, the study of the city of Washington with its public buildings and objects of interest, *and the history of the same*. All those members intending to come to the annual Convention will thus be prepared to gain great educational advantages from the trip. Those who are obliged to remain at home can store their minds with rich material and be able to compare notes when the visiting members return home.

A PRIZE for the best report of a visiting member to the Convention will be given by the National President. The reports must be written

after the return home and all handed in by May 1. A committee will decide the award.

ALL young people who are filling out application papers will please send them in as *rapidly as possible* to the Registrar of the National Society, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, 1203 N street, N. W., Washington.

It is hoped that members who are to attend the Convention, will, as far as possible, buy the Society badge (price \$1), including engraved name, national number and registered postage. Also apply to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith (address as above), *at once*, in order to be supplied in time.

WE are glad to report that Societies will be well represented at the convention. Parents are appreciating the advantages of the trip in an educational way to the young people, and are arranging for their school lessons to be made up afterward.

WE are having many letters showing that a great many members intend to be present at the Convention. *Let every Society be well represented.*

ALL members intending to go to Washington to the Convention will kindly send as *soon as possible* their names and addresses, stating to what Societies they belong, to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts.

THE President of the National Society requests that all information or questions relative to the forming of Societies may be addressed to Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies, 1207 N Street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia. *Please heed this request.*

THE Charters will probably be ready by February 15. Great care and thought have been spent upon their preparation. Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company are executing the work with the fine mechanical skill for which this house is justly famous.

A Society has been formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. J. E. Von Tassel, President. Reported by Mrs. James S. Peck, Promoter for Wisconsin.

One in Albemarle, Virginia; Mrs. John Sampson, President.

The "Patrick Henry" Society, of Richmond, Virginia; President, Mrs. Mary Louise Harrison; Henningham Lyons, Secretary.

Society in Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Percy Warner, President.

"College Park;" Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, President; Augusta Gordon Roper, Secretary. Organized May, 1896.

"St. Louis" Society; President, Miss Anna Branch; Secretary, Margaret Long. Organized, November 28, 1896.

The "Valley Forge" Society, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Amelia E. Dawson, President. Organized January 9, 1897.

The "Dayton" Society, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. David Gebhart, President.

"Elizabeth" Society, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, President; Organized March 26, 1895.

Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter Children of the American Revolution of Iowa, is doing fine work in starting Children's Societies in the State, that will be heard from later.

Errata in previous list: "Jonathan Brooks" Society, of Connecticut, should read organized June 20 instead of June 14. Alice Townsend Dodge is the present Secretary in place of Annie Dodge, former Secretary of "Asa Pollard" Society, Billerica, Massachusetts. The "Colonel Ledyard" Society, of Groton, Connecticut, was organized July 19, 1895.

AMERICA, OUR HOME.

[Words and Music by George L. Raymond.]

[Dedicated to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.]

Our native Land, we love it.

'Tis Freedom's own, where reign

No tyrants throned above it

O'er serfs that wear their chain;

Where birth and wealth to worth give way,

And none in camp or court have sway,

Except as all ordain.

Chorus: Oh land that leaves the true man free

For all the soul would do or be,

Thank heaven for love that gave us thee,

America, our home.

We love the schools that rear us,

Their learning free as light;

And laws, if truth loom near us,

That let men use their sight;

Where each can helm his own soul's thought,

When, drawn by heaven, *inward ought*

Points, compass-like, to right.

Chorus: Oh Land, etc.

We love the rule that trains us

To duty, self-controlled,

And honored toil that gains us

What order helps us hold;

Where never, save like stars at night
Above the gloom of threatened right,
War's starry flag unfold.

Chorus : Oh Land, etc.

We love the life that bears us
To all that man can be ;
And, filled with hope, prepares us
To make the whole world free,
When in the day that war shall cease,
Our *Golden Rule* shall keep the peace
Of all humanity.

Chorus : Oh Land, etc.

[Professor Raymond, of Princeton College, New Jersey, the author of this beautiful hymn, is a Promoter of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, for that State.]

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE State Convention was held December 6, in the Rhode Island Historical Rooms, Providence. Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice-President General for Rhode Island, in the chair. Miss Knight, after speaking briefly, called upon the various Societies for reports. The Societies number five and were responded to as follows : "The Bristol," of Bristol, Mrs. Charles B. Rockwell ; "The Samuel Ward," of Westerly, Miss Julia Smith ; "The Joseph Bucklin," of Providence, Miss Celia Arnold Spicer ; "The Commodore Silas Talbot," of Providence, Master George Luther Flint ; "The Commodore Abraham Whipple," of Pawtucket, Miss Bessie Walker. The work accomplished by the different Societies was described in a most interesting way by the different officers of the various Societies. After the business part was completed, Miss Knight introduced Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the Society. Mrs. Lothrop is well known as the children's friend through her various writings, and it is eminently fitting that she should organize bands of children all over the country for patriotic work. First of all Mrs. Lothrop thanked the children for this welcome by the reports of the Societies, and in graceful and gracious language made her response. She laid great stress in her remarks on their convening, not for the mere purpose of pleasure, but for profit.

She urged all members of the Children of the American Revolution who could, to go to Washington for the annual Convention in February, and begged them to immediately begin the study of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, so that those who went would be well informed on all the places of interest in the capital, and those who remained at home could be as well informed as possible. The aim of the whole address was the practical working of the Society, and was listened to with great interest by the audience.

Mr. John P. Reynolds, superintendent of schools of Bristol, followed with remarks, and Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, of Historian the Gaspee

Chapter, gave a brief account of the first victim of the Revolution. Miss Mary Anne Greene, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, closed the addresses by giving an account of Colonel Christopher Greene. At the close of the exercises the entire audience joined in singing "America." On the platform was a very handsome set of colors, presented to the Joseph Bucklin Society by Miss Amelia S. Knight.

ELIZA H. L. BARKER,

State Promoter for Rhode Island of the National Society of the C. A. R.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

HONORABLE MENTION.

CARRIE PRESTON PALMER,

Of "John Swift" Society, Fall River, Massachusetts, answers this question, "Where and what was the 'Liberty Tree,' and why so called?" Asked by Ethel Jaquith, of the "Asa Pollard" Society, Billerica, Massachusetts, January number, 1896.

Answer. The "Liberty Tree" was one of the largest elm trees that stood in Hanover Square, Boston, where Washington and Essex streets now intersect. There is a commemorative tablet on the wall of the building which now occupies this site; the tablet is inscribed: "Liberty, 1766." "Sons of Liberty, 1766." "Independence of Our Country, 1776."

During the years preceding the Revolution there was an association formed and existing in Boston which bore the name of "Sons of Liberty." Many of their processions started from this tree.

Many British officers and prominent Tories were hung in effigy from it.

It was a place of common rendezvous for the patriots, and many speeches were made at their meetings there.

During the siege of Boston, in 1776, the British and Tories cut the tree down, but when the patriots returned they raised a flag staff on the stump.

FRANCIS CURTIS UPHAM,

"Lyman Hall" Society, Meriden, Connecticut, asks these questions:

Who said "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of England is not rich enough to buy me?"

What officer lost his life because he neglected to open a note?

In what battle did the Continentals gain the victory by falling back and then suddenly facing about upon the enemy?

LENA MAY NEILL,

Of the "John Swift" Society, Fall River, Massachusetts, asks this question:

"Who was the author of the Revolutionary Song 'Evacuation Day,' and can any one give the words of the same?"

Carl Remington, "John Swift" Society, of Fall River, Massachusetts, would have received honorable mention had not his answer "Charles Cotesworth Prickney, 1746-1825, while Ambassador to France, in 1796, uttered these words, 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute,'" being given by Mary Lee Mann, of Washington, District of Columbia, now of the "Stars and Stripes" Society of Plainfield, New Jersey, in the December number, 1895.

The entire list is given in the December, 1896, number. Members must look it over carefully. We hope Carl Remington will try again or send us a new question at once for the March number.

All communications for this Department must be written plainly and neatly, and on one side of the paper only. Do not roll the sheets.

IN MEMORIAM.

SARAH FREEMAN CLARKE, who died at Marietta, Georgia, November 17, 1896, was the granddaughter of two officers who did gallant service in the Revolutionary War. Her father's father, Major Samuel Clarke, served in one of Governor Hancock's regiments of Boston troops in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778, acting in coöperation with Lafayette. Her mother's father was the noble and unfortunate General William Hull, who fought in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Saratoga, and Stony Point, and more than once received the thanks of Washington and of Congress for gallant and judicious conduct on the field of battle. Her mother's cousin, Commodore Isaac Hull, commanded the frigate Constitution at the time of the battle with the *Guerriere*. Her uncle, Captain Abraham Hull, was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Sarah was born January 21, 1808, and grew up in the beautiful town of Newton, which was also the dwelling of her grandparents on both sides of her family. She early showed a taste for artistic pursuits and made of painting and drawing a serious study (an uncommon thing at that period). She had the good fortune to receive instruction from the artist Allston, who thought highly of her ability as a landscape painter.

During some years of her youth she associated much with the brilliant circle of men and women who surrounded as a center Emerson and Margaret Fuller and brought a new intellectual life into Boston. Later she lived for several years in Chicago, where two of her brothers had settled and enjoyed journeys and excursions across the prairies and to the Great Lakes of that region. Between 1850 and 1855 she spent several years in Europe, chiefly in Rome, where she formed friendships with other artists and enjoyed exceedingly the various opportunities of the fascinating Roman life. During the next

twelve years she lived in the town of Newport, Rhode Island ; but after her mother's death, she again made Rome her residence for ten years. In 1878, at the age of seventy, she returned to this country, and made her home in Marietta, Georgia, where two of her brothers lived. Here she occupied herself with providing a library for the town and by the help of friends this was accomplished.

Her character possessed a rare beauty, from the exceptionally well balanced proportion of its many fine qualities. A most unselfishly devoted and affectionate daughter and sister, and excelling in every domestic virtue. She felt the warmest interest in every good public cause—in all movements and reforms which tend to improve the condition of the human race. By nature timid, reserved, silent and self-effacing, her soft voice spoke fearlessly whenever truth and justice required it. Her own ideal of honor and justice was very high, but she could hardly bring herself to see faults in others. With a most single-hearted devotion to her art and with every artistic taste strongly developed, she cared more for the freedom of Italy than for picturesque, crumbling antiquities. Through all her life there ran a thread of earnest patriotism, making everything that affected the welfare of her country of the deepest interest to her. When all the women of America share in this feeling it will go far toward making our country—the country which Washington freed and Lincoln saved—all that we long to see her ; all for which our heroes and patriots have lived and have died.

L. F. C.

MRS. FREDERIC CLARENCE BROWN.—At a meeting of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Saturday, December 5, 1896, the Chapter heard with sorrow the sad announcement of the death of Mrs. Frederic Clarence Brown (formerly Miss Anne Whitney Grevin Martin), who, during her brief stay on earth, had made herself beloved by all whose privilege it was to know her. Her great beauty and sweet strength of character had made her a most valued member, and with a realizing sense of its loss the Chapter desires to express to her family its tender sympathy, and to record its own sense of its grievous bereavement. Resolutions to this

effect are inscribed upon the minutes of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Historian has been requested to officially transmit this communication to the family of the late Mrs. Frederic Clarence Brown.

EMMA G. LATHROP,

Historian.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,

Regent.

MRS. NANCY LORD STANTON.—In the death of Mrs. Nancy Lord Stanton, at Stonington, Connecticut, December 22, 1896, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mystic, Connecticut, loses an honorary member and its only *real* Daughter.

Although Mrs. Stanton had never been able to meet with the Chapter, several of its members had visited her, and she always enjoyed meeting them all.

She dearly loved to talk of her father, who was the youngest child taking part in the Revolutionary War, acting as drummer boy before eight years of age, being with his father at Newport, Rhode Island.

Resolved, That as a Chapter we mourn this the first death in our ranks.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her daughter, and a copy be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, also be entered in the minutes of our Chapter.

EDITH MAY NOYES MORGAN,

Regent.

SARAH J. B. BUCKLEY ROACH,

Corresponding Secretary.

MARY A. BURROWS,

Member of Board.

ELIZA A. MINER DENISON,

Historian,

Chairman of Committee.

MRS. EMILY SAVAGE ROYS.—Died in Berlin, Connecticut, September 2, 1896, Mrs. Emily Savage Roys, widow of Mr. Franklin Roys.

Mrs. Roys was an own daughter of the Revolution. Her father, Selah Savage, entered the service at sixteen years of age, when the Lexington alarm sounded through the hills and vales

of Eastern Connecticut. He served during the siege of Boston, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and after reenlistment was also in service in the vicinity of White Plains and Horse-neck.

Mrs. Roy's grandfather, Elisha Savage, one of the pioneers who settled Savage Hill, Berlin, was also a soldier of the Revolution. He served as second lieutenant at Peekskill in 1777. This soldier father, Elisha Savage, with his two soldier sons, Seth Savage and Selah Savage, bore an honorable part in the struggle for national independence.

The Emma Hart Willard Chapter, delighted to find an "own Daughter" among us, made Mrs. Roys an honorary member of the Chapter in April, 1896.

A pleasant incident of the summer was the reception of the souvenir spoon presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Roys was a woman of lovely character. In her years of health she was active in labors for her family and her friends; always ready with sympathy and help for those who were sick or in trouble; a model home maker, warm-hearted and hospitable. In the later years of suffering she was still forgetful of self and thoughtful of others, with a smile and loving greeting for every friend who passed her window or entered her sunny room. Suddenly her lovely presence has vanished from the home.

While the Emma Hart Willard Chapter mourn the loss of our oldest and most honored member, we are assured that for her "to depart and to be with Christ is far better."

LYDIA S. WOODWORTH,
Registrar.

MISS EMILY SEAVER.—By the death of Miss Emily Seaver, which occurred in Rutland, Vermont, on December 3, 1896, Ann Storey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, deeply mourns a charter member, our first Historian, a gentle, conscientious, learned woman, and valued member of our Society. Her kindred will miss a devoted companion, the church lose an humble Christian, and the poor and lowly a sympathizing friend.

Tenderly they laid her at rest,
 With her band of King's Daughters about her;
 Peacefully clasping her prayer book,
 Mid flowers from those who had loved her.

Miss Seaver was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1835, of patriotic New England ancestry, and proved herself a most worthy daughter of worthy sires. She became our sister as a Daughter of the American Revolution through the faithful service of two great-grandfathers. Colonel Timothy Bigelow, who commanded a company of minute men at Concord and Lexington, was with General Arnold before Quebec, and in command of a regiment at the capture of General Burgoyne, the battles of Valley Forge, Monmouth, Verplank Point, and Trenton.

Another ancestor was Major Samuel Lawrence, of Groton, Massachusetts, a minute man at Concord in April of 1775, when patriotic duty led him to promptly answer his country's call and part with his lovely bride immediately after the marriage ceremony had been performed, serving almost continuously in the Revolutionary War nearly to the year 1779.

A. J. HITCHCOCK DYER,
Historian.

MRS. FANNIE E. HATHEWAY passed to the other side on Thursday, December 24, 1896. She was a charter member of the Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following resolutions were passed at the Chapter meeting of January 2, 1897:

As God has been pleased to make another inroad in our ranks by death, it seems a privilege to put on record our estimate of Mrs. Fanny E. Hatheway. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we feel a sense of personal loss at her departure. Though she had passed her seventieth milestone she possessed so young a heart that she was a congenial companion for even the youngest of us. We find a sad pleasure, therefore, in bearing witness to her uniform courtesy, her lady-like bearing and her manifested interest in our patriotic organization. Reminded as we are anew of the shortness of life, we would exert as energetic an influence as possible in favor of patriotism, order and good government.

Resolved, That Mrs. Hatheway's consistent deportment showed that a loyal wife, a fond mother, and noble daughter cherishes in grateful

memory the fathers and mothers who in time of stern trial watched over our country's weal and aimed to make our land a light and a teacher of the nations. Though Mrs. Hatheway is dead, she yet speaks to us and will continue to speak to us of the power and nobleness of a love of country.

Resolved, That as we sadly think that we shall see our departed associate no more on earth, we tenderly sympathize with her daughters and other kindred in their severe loss. And we commend to them that Gospel which gives us consolation in our bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on our records and also transmitted to the family of Mrs. Hatheway.

IDA E. BEEDE,
Secretary.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

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La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

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Massachusetts,	MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD, 26 Newberry St., Boston.
Michigan,	MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota,	MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
Mississippi,	MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington, D. C. (and Columbus.)
Missouri,	MISS ETHEL B. ALLEN, 1313 Penn Street, Kansas City.
Montana,	MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
Nebraska,	MRS. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L St., Lincoln.
Nevada,	
New Hampshire,	MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey,	MRS. EDWARD H. WRIGHT, 24 Park Place, Newark.
New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fé.
New York,	MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kingston-on-the-Hudson.
North Carolina,	
North Dakota,	MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
Ohio,	MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland.
Oklahoma,	MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	
Pennsylvania,	MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
Rhode Island,	MISS MARY ANNE GREENE, Providence.
South Carolina,	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota,	MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yaukton.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Texas,	MRS. JAS. B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 457 M St., Washington, D. C. (and Salt Lake City).

- Vermont, MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and "Bardwell House," Rutland).
- Virginia, MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
- Washington, . . . MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE, 810 N. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. (and Tacoma, Washington).
- West Virginia, . . MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
- Wisconsin, MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming, MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 719 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, December 3, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Allen, Miss Miller.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The minutes of the November meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion, were accepted.

Previous to taking up the regular business of the meeting, Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, was accorded the privilege of presenting a matter to the Board.

Mrs. Hogg said: "Madam President: There is a Chapter in Pennsylvania desiring a change of name, and I have been requested to lay the matter before the National Board. The name of the Chapter is the 'Crawford County' Chapter. It is now considered that this name is not distinctive, as in Crawford County, Ohio, there is a town of the same name as that of the county seat in Pennsylvania. The request is that the name be changed to 'The Colonel Crawford' Chapter—Colonel Crawford being of Pennsylvania revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Draper stated that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, who had been communicated with on this subject, and who was unavoidably absent from this meeting, had left instructions in the form of a motion, which was read by Mrs. Draper, as follows: "That in accordance with the request of the Crawford County Chapter their name be changed to that of the 'Colonel Crawford' Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

The morning having been occupied in discussion, it was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

The meeting was called to order at two p. m.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL was read, as follows:

Charters issued during the month of November, 5—"Elizabeth Cook," Smyrna, Delaware; "Peoria," Peoria, Illinois; "Santa Ysabel," San José, California; "Margery Sullivan," Dover, New Hampshire; "Dial Rock," Pittston, Pennsylvania. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 1; charter applications sent out, 11; letters written, 79; postals, 87; circulars relative to representation at the Congress, 347; expenses as per itemized account, \$8.46.

In accordance with the decision made by the National Board of Management on November 5, the following circular letters have been sent out to every State and Chapter Regent :

The representation of Chapters to the Sixth Continental Congress will be based upon the actual membership of those Chapters on February 1, 1897.

Members admitted on the first Thursday in February will have no influence on the representation.

Delegates and their alternates must be elected on or before February 1, 1897 (see article XI, section 5, of the by-laws), and an official notification of the number and the names must be sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General, chairman of the Credential Committee.

All delegates and their alternates must be accredited members of the Chapters they represent.

No credential cards will be issued.

Badges will be distributed in Washington at the opening of Congress.

No Chapters organized after February 1 will be entitled to any representation in the Sixth Continental Congress.

By order of the National Board of Management.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 3,177; constitutions, 445; Caldwell circulars, 315; information circulars, 315; constitution circulars, 315; circulars relative to dues, 315; letters written, 61; amount expended, \$17.23.

In addition to the regular work, there have been addressed and sent out 800 copies of the proposed revision of the constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from the author of a book, requesting that the same be published under the auspices of, and by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to refer this lady to article VIII, section 6, of the constitution, in regard to the expenditure of money.

Also, a letter from a lady requesting the privilege of using the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia on the advertising sheets of her songs and lectures. As this was not under the auspices of the National Society, the following motion was offered and carried, "That permission be not granted for the use of the Insignia of the National Society for this purpose."

A calendar was submitted to the Board with a request from the compiler that the Board assist in issuing the same. The Corresponding Sec-

retary General was instructed to inform the writer that the Board regretted their inability to assist in this project, by reason of section 6, article VIII.

A letter was read from Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, to the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, enclosing a communication from Mrs. Geer, addressed to Mrs. Trafton, of New York City, recently published in the *New York Tribune* and the reply to the same by Mrs. McLean, also published in the *Tribune*.

The President General said: "Ladies, the only point I can see in this letter with which we have to deal is the fact that some one has betrayed the confidence of the Board. I have no idea from whom this statement came; I have not conversed with any human being on the subject. This is a dangerous thing on your Board. It seems to me that this is the only point in Mrs. McLean's letter that the Board is called upon to answer."

Mrs. Mitchell. "There are several officers on the Board who are friends of the ex-officers and very probably they talk over these matters with them."

Mrs. Stevenson: "I think we should try and preserve the sacredness of our meetings."

After discussion it was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to reply to Mrs. McLean that the Board cannot interfere in this matter.

A letter was also read from Miss McAllister declining to accept the position of Regent of a Chapter in New York City, and assigning her reasons therefor.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 364; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 41; applications on hand unverified, 39; ancestors verified in October, 569; badge permits issued, 58.

Mrs. Seymour also reported that among these applications for membership to the National Society were five "real daughters." Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented, 185; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 31; applications on hand unverified, 4; ancestors verified in October, 267; badge permits issued, 43; deaths 11, and resignations, 5. Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the announcement of the deaths be received with regret, and that the resignations be accepted." Carried.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania announced to the Board the death of one of the honorary life members of the National Society, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny MacKnight, of the Pittsburg Chapter, stating that this lady had been a very active member of the Pittsburg Chapter, and that her death occurred a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the National Board of Management authorize the Corresponding Secretary General to express to the family of

Mrs. MacKnight and the Pittsburg Chapter resolutions of condolence and sympathy in their loss by the death of Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny MacKnight, honorary life member of the National Society." Carried.

The death of Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke, sister of James Freeman Clarke, was also announced, and received with regret.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That a special meeting of the Board of Management, for the admission of members, be held at a date later than the regular meeting in January." Carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—In the absence of this officer the report was read by Mrs. Draper.

Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Iowa, Mrs. Nancy Cable Wylie, in Davenport; Illinois, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Mathews, in Carlinville; Nebraska, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Langworthy, in Seward; New Hampshire, Miss Ellen I. Sanger, in Littleton; Ohio, Mrs. Mary K. Hyatt, of Findlay, in Hancock County; Michigan, Mrs. Anna M. Chandler, in Marquette; Mrs. Sarah Lay Selden, in Escanaba; Mrs. Helen Noble Metcalf, in Battle Creek; Mrs. Rebekah Eunice Swift, in Ishpeming; Miss May A. Wylie, in Muskegon; Mrs. Jeannette Rogers, in Pontiac.

The following Chapters are reported as organized: "The Reprisal," Newport, New Hampshire; "Elizabeth Ross," Ottumwa, Iowa; the "Santa Ysabel, San José, California; "The Liberty Tree," Boston, Massachusetts; "Sibbil Dwight Kent," Suffield, Connecticut; "Fort Greene," Brooklyn, New York; "The Mary Washington Colonial," New York City.

Resignations: Mrs. Mary F. Crofoot, Chapter Regent in Pontiac, Michigan, resigns on account of ill health. Miss McAllister declines as Chapter Regent in New York City.

I desire also to present to the National Board the following facts in regard to the dates of organization of the "Warren and Prescott" and "Mercy Warren" Chapters:

According to the Chapter records and the record book kept by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, the "Mercy Warren" Chapter, in Springfield, Massachusetts, was organized June 17, 1892, and on that occasion Mr. Howard Clarke sent the following telegram:

"The Sons of the American Revolution congratulate the first Massachusetts Chapter of Daughters."

(Signed)

A. HOWARD CLARKE,
Secretary General.

The charter was not obtained until the following October.

The "Warren and Prescott" Chapter stands on the Chapter records and record book of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization as having organized on November 5, 1892.

Here occurs a discrepancy, as their charter was obtained in Septem-

ber, 1892, but as everything was not done in those days in a very systematic manner, it perhaps could be accounted for accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN,
Vice-President General in Charge.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.—The Treasurer General requested the permission of the Board to read, as usual, only the headings of her report. This was granted. Report accepted.

The Treasurer General made the following statement: During the month letters have been sent to each Chapter Treasurer who had not forwarded her November report, requesting her to do so, and 150 replies have been received. These have been carefully compared with the records at headquarters. All marriages, deaths, resignations and transfers noted, and whenever discrepancies occurred, one or more letters written until the two reports agree exactly.

The first 5,000 application papers have been carefully examined, and a list made of all those whose dues have not been paid for two or more years, but whose resignations have either not been received or not recorded. Many of these have been subjects of correspondence for months past, but their present addresses cannot be ascertained, although no pains have been spared to find them. After consultation with the officer in charge of the Card Catalogue, the Treasurer General would suggest that if the Board decide not to drop these ladies for non-payment of dues, some plan be adopted to distinguish them from the active members of the National Society.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President*, the Historian General has little to say and nothing to report, except that the pictures are in at last, and that the second volume of the Lineage Book will be in time for your Christmas gifts.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Rockford (Illinois) Chapter have sent in type-written copies of all the papers which have been read before their Chapter up to January, 1896. No other papers have been received during the month to add to our collection of manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted,

FEDORA ISABEL WILBUR,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following books have been received: Catalogue of A. L. A. Library, from Bureau of Education; "Battle of Groton Heights, Connecticut," from Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb; "The Colonial Parson of New England," from William Balantyne & Sons; "History of Hamden, Connecticut," from North Shore Chapter, Illinois; "Dr. George Brown Goode," from Mr. A.

Howard Clarke ; "Aztec Club of 1847" (1893), from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan ; "Aztec Club of 1847" (1896), from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan ; "Society of Colonial Wars," from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan ; "Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association," from Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston ; "The Colonial Order of the Acorn," also pamphlet on the Colonial Order, from Young and Ver Planck ; "Register of the Sons of the American Revolution" (District of Columbia), from the District Society, S. A. R.; Illuminated Calendar of the American Revolution for 1897, by Lillie G. Hopkins, a D. A. R., from Marcus Ward & Co; "Once Our Home or Our Legacy from the Dakotahs," from the author, Mrs. Frances Chamberlain Holly, State Regent of Dakota.

It is suggested that we accept the offer of the president of William and Mary College regarding subscription to the *College Quarterly Historical Magazine*. A letter from the State Librarian of New Hampshire regarding exchange is presented.

Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Librarian General.

It was the decision of the Board that we already have enough historical books of the revolutionary history of New Hampshire, and therefore would not accept the offer of the State Librarian.

Mrs. Henry moved : "That we accept the offer of the William and Mary College for their *Quarterly Magazine*." Carried.

Report accepted.

Miss Johnston moved : "That the Librarian General be instructed to use for exchanges the revised edition of the Lineage Book." Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, December 1, at ten o'clock, a. m. Members present : Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Main.

A series of minor questions were brought up and disposed of, which were not considered necessary to bring before the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.
CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee report that they have examined and approved bills presented for salaries, current expenses, and expenses of Magazine for the month of November. They have no recommendation to make this month.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,
Chairman,
ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK,
ROSE F. BRACKETT,
BELL M. DRAPER.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President*, the Printing Committee has held one informal meeting during the month of November.

One dozen badge permit books have been ordered for Registrars

General,	\$4 25
500 printed postals for Curator,	6 50
500 printed postals for Business Manager of the Magazine,	6 00

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
KATE K. HENRY,
LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.—On November 28, 1896, the following articles were deposited in the National Museum, viz :

1 certificate of membership.

1 State Regent's commission.

1 Chapter charter.

1 pewter plate, one hundred and sixteen (116) years old, the gift of Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford, of Cottage City, Massachusetts. It is one of the set owned by her ancestors, from which "bullets were made to fire at the British." Also photographs of Mrs. Stafford presented to the Board with the pewter plate. The latter articles were given through the offices of Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, a member of the committee.

We were much touched by learning at the Museum that almost the last act of the late Professor G. Brown Goode was the clearing, with his own hands, the cases to be assigned to the Daughters of the American Revolution in which to place their relics.

Professor Goode donated a spinning wheel which had been the property of an ancestress of his own. After his death, his widow, mindful of his wish, sent this wheel to the Museum and it now stands in the only case which contains articles deposited by our association.

The committee would wish to add a leaf to the laurels of the late Professor Goode, who was so deeply interested in all patriotic efforts and in the work especially of this and kindred associations.

Your committee earnestly hope that more revolutionary articles may soon be contributed, and that by the time our Congress meets the three cases may be filled.

Respectfully submitted,

SUE VIRGINIA FIELD,
Chairman.

MARY SAWYER FOOTE,

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of this report the President General requested the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, to take the chair, and addressed the Board, as follows :

"Ladies, it is with great pleasure that I present to you some relics which I have received from Mrs. Parke, of the 'Letitia Green Stevenson' Chapter, of Bloomington, Illinois.

"Mrs. Parke and myself are descended from the same ancestress, Mildred Washington, though it was not until after this glorious organization was formed that we were aware of the fact. Mildred Washington was married three times, and of course she has numerous descendants. There are eight charter members of this Chapter who are also descended from her. She was the aunt of General George Washington.

"This case of relics contains a silver tea-strainer which belonged to Mildred Washington, and on the back of the bowl may still be seen her initials. There are also relics of her son, General William Woodford, who became a distinguished officer in the War of 1812; also, a letter from Brigadier General William Woodford, written in 1775, to his wife (Mildred Washington's granddaughter) a short time before his capture and death."

Miss Johnston stated that Mildred Washington was also the godmother of General Washington.

After the presentation of the gifts, Miss Miller moved that they be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write to Mrs. Parke, acknowledging these relics.

THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE stated that they had met and attended to the details of the office, but had no recommendations to make to the Board.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK being called for, the chairman said: "I would ask that the Board appoint a sufficient number of members to hear and pass upon the extracts from the journals that the committee have made up to this date, before they can be prepared for the printer, or for the one who is to write them. There is now an accumulation ready for final decision, and the committee would not care to go on further with the work until those already compiled have been heard and passed upon by the Board. I would also suggest that it would facilitate the work very much if we could have the use of the surplus Magazines. This will reduce the manual labor of copying. These surplus Magazines can be obtained from the office."

It was moved that Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of the Statute Book Committee, be allowed such surplus Magazines as may be needed for the compilation of the work. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That we rescind the action of the Board directing the Digest of Regulations to be written, and that instead it be printed." Carried.

THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE stated that they had no report to make.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER was called for and given as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

Receipts—October 1 to November 30, 1896.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, . . .	\$170 19
To sale of extra copies,	20 85
To advertisements,	78 75
To cut, paid for,	10 00
	— — \$279 79
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$260 33
Office expenditures,	19 46
	— — \$279 79

Bills presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill, October,	\$237 49
Printer's bill, November,	266 51
Maurice Joyce, plates, August, September, October,	18 95
Maurice Joyce, plates, November,	3 96
Mrs. Thomson, 500 postals, furnished and printed,	6 25
Six boxes paper and envelopes for office,	9 70
Editor, salary two months,	166 67
Hodges, additional data on bound Magazines,	1 00
Postage on sample pages, more than covered by advertisements reported,	124 84
Business Manager, salary,	100 00
McAlarney, 2,000 folders and expressage,	7 40
Office expenditures, as per cash book and itemized account rendered,	19 46
	<hr/> \$962 23

Letters written, 156 ; postals as receipts, etc., 295 ; Magazines, 464.

The subscription list for December numbered 2,212, making 63 additional names since the last report.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Carried.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened on Friday at ten o'clock a. m., with the President General in the Chair.

In the absence of the Chaplain the President General requested the ladies to join with her in the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Buchanan presented to the Revolutionary Relics Committee two small candles—"the light of other days"—which had been given to General Roberdeau by General Lafayette. This gift was received with thanks.

At this point, it was announced that a representative from the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, had arrived and desired an audience of the Board in regard to the certificate plate which it had been proposed to purchase for the use of the National Society.

The chairman of committee not being present, Dr. Harrison, as a member of the committee, introduced Mr. Zieber to the Board, who said: *Madam President and Ladies*: In response to a letter from Mrs. Dickson, chairman of the Committee on Certificate Plate, we have prepared designs of certificates, in accordance with our suggestions of last February, at which time it was my pleasure to meet this committee and the ladies of the Board."

Specimens of work which had been brought by the representative of the Philadelphia firm were offered for the inspection of the Board, and it was decided that there should be a fuller exhibit of these specimens a few days later, at the Arlington Hotel, to which Mr. Zieber invited the ladies of the Board.

The regular business being resumed, Mrs. Brackett offered the following: "I move that the Recording Secretary General be directed by this Board to read and correct the proof of the official minutes." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the following communication from the State Regent of Rhode Island:

To the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: As a member of the National Board, I desire to protest against the action of the Board at its November meeting, whereby it refused to pay bills incurred by the Revision Committee for necessary expenses.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution is a legally constituted committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and as such is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the committees of the National Society.

The action of the Board in voting not to pay its bills can have no effect upon its legal liability to pay them, which liability could be enforced against the Board in the courts, if the Revision Committee saw fit to enforce it.

For these reasons, as a member of the Board, I protest against the action taken in November, illegally discriminating against a committee which is on an equal footing in law with the committees whose bills have been paid by the Board.

I trust that I will have but to point out to the Board the danger of its present position, in order to secure the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board hereby rescinds its action at the November meeting, whereby it refused to pay the bills presented by the Revision Committee for room rent and stenographic services, and orders that the same be paid.

MARY ANNE GREENE,

State Regent, Rhode Island, and Counsellor-at Law.

Providence, R. I., December 1, 1896.

A motion to rescind stands on the footing of a new resolution. Robert's Rules of Order, Section 25.

The Chair said: "Ladies, this matter is open for discussion. What action will you take on it?"

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Board hereby rescinds the action of the November meeting, whereby it referred back to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution the bills for room rent and stenographic services, and orders that the same be paid." Seconded by Mrs. Foote. Carried.

Dr. McGee stated that although it was the established custom to pay no bills of committees, unless said committee had received authority to incur them, there was no such rule on the statute book, and therefore moved: "That in future no expenses shall be incurred by any committee unless such expenses are authorized by the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented, in the name of Miss Greene, the following resolution: "That hereafter when circulars are sent by direction of this Board to the State Regents, apprising them of votes and instructions of the Board which affect the Chapters, the circulars shall state whether a copy has also been forwarded to each Chapter, or whether the Board desires the State Regents to forward the circulars or information therein contained to the proper Chapter official."

(Signed)

MARY ANNE GREENE,
State Regent, Rhode Island.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the circulars containing information relative to representation at the Congress had been sent to every Chapter Regent, in accordance with the instructions contained in section I, article V, which reads thus: "Give due notice to all general officers and Chapters of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties." Had the State Regent sending the above resolution to the Board familiarized herself with the by-laws of the National Society she would have known that it was the duty of the Recording Secretary General to send to each Chapter, and therefore it was unnecessary to state that fact on the circulars. As the information contained in these circulars affected the duties of the State Regents in an indirect manner only, they were sent to them as a matter of courtesy.

The Recording Secretary General asked for an official ruling on section I, article VI, of the constitution, in regard to the election of State Regents.

After some discussion of the matter the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Foote: "I move that delegates may choose their State Regents, after February 1, whenever and wherever they see fit, but the election is not complete until announced *"at the annual meeting."* Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, who requested, as chairman of the Committee on Certificate

Plate, to know if it was the desire of the National Board to have a *new* plate of the *old* design, or to have a *new design*. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to send Mrs. Dickson the action of the Board on this matter in February last."

The Recording Secretary General brought to the Board the matter of the price of charters, of which she had made with the assistance of the Treasurer General a careful estimate. This was read in full.

After some discussion Mrs. Allen moved: "That the Board approve this estimate of the cost of the charters of the National Society." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked permission to finish the reading of her report which had been deferred at the meeting of the previous day. This was granted. At the close of this report, to the printing of which in the advanced Magazine the Board of Management had, as usual, consented, Mrs. Foote moved: "That this Board hereby expresses its entire confidence in the motives and actions of the Auditing Committee." Seconded by Mrs. Brackett. Carried.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS began with the reading of the programme.

Following the reading of this report, it was moved and carried: "That the decision of the judges of the biography come after the music, at 7 o'clock p. m."

The Recording Secretary General stated that in accordance with a motion made by Miss Miller, District Regent, Miss Janet Richards had been engaged as Official Reader to the Congress; also, that Miss Helen Sergeant had been engaged as Official Stenographer.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

At two p. m. the Board was called to order, the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

The Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the report of Committee on Arrangements. After due consideration of this report, the Committee of the Whole rose and reported the acceptance of the recommendations, and the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That after service of six months, the salaries of clerks in this office be \$50 per month, to take effect immediately." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Brackett said: "Ladies, this is a thing I have long hoped for. I have felt it but just that these salaries should be increased for the efficient labor that is done at this office. In passing this resolution you have done yourselves honor, and I thank you for it."

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from the "Albemarle" Chapter, that Mrs. Shields, the first Recording Secretary, and Mrs. MacDonald, the first Treasurer, be communicated with in regard to adjusting the matter of the duplicate charter.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the request of the 'Albemarle' Chapter be lied with." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to write to these ladies.

Dr. McGee moved: "WHEREAS, The maker of the Daughters of the American Revolution Mount Vernon plaques has gone out of business and can manufacture no more of them;

And whereas, His wife has in her possession a number of these plaques (in blue only);

Resolved, That her offer to sell these to the Society be accepted; the money so advanced to come out of the plaque receipts." Carried.

It was moved to adjourn until Thursday, at ten o'clock a. m., when the report of the Statute Book Committee and other necessary business will be considered. Carried.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting of December 3 was called to order on Thursday, December 10, at ten o'clock a. m., the first Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Paul A. Steele, engrosser to the National Society, in regard to the engrossing of charters, asking the Board to take action thereon.

It was moved: "That the terms of the engrosser be accepted by the National Board to date, and that he now be requested to submit a schedule of prices for the engrossing of certificates and charters to the National Board of Management." Carried.

The special order of business for the day was then taken up, and the report of the Statute Book Committee read as follows:

"Madam President: Your committee, before proceeding further in the work committed to its charge, begs leave to report that in the examination of the official journals and proceedings of the Congress and of the National Board of Management, 1890-1896, it has found many resolutions which have become obsolete, others which conflict with the amended form of the constitution, and still others which have been rendered untenable by subsequent official rulings made necessary by the progress of the National Society.

Your committee, therefore, has the honor to offer the following resolution: "That the existing laws of the National Society, as compiled by the Statute Committee, be now considered by the National Board of Management for such action as may be deemed expedient before being entered upon the statute book.

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
HELEN M. BOYNTON.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Board resolve itself into a committee of the whole to decide upon these questions." Carried.

Mrs. Allen moved a vote of thanks to the members of this committee. Unanimously carried.

After careful consideration of the report of the Statute Committee, upon motion the committee of the whole terminated its session and reported progress to the National Board of Management.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, which was in the nature of a protest in regard to Chapters organized after February having no representation at the Congress.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to answer in accordance with the action of the Board in the matter." Carried.

Also a letter from Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter. This was referred to the Corresponding Secretary General, who was authorized to write to Mrs. McLean explaining more fully the action of the Board in regard to the subject matter of her letter.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Shields in regard to the duplicate charter of the Albermarle Chapter.

It was moved: "To defer action on this matter until the next meeting of the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Henry asked permission of the Board to have certain circulars published, such as were used last year, giving information about hotels and railroads. Miss Miller moved: "That this be granted." Carried.

The matter of the proposed revision of the constitution was brought up.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the National Board approves the presentation to Congress of the proposed revision, as ordered by the Congress of 1896." Seconded by Miss Miller. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Chapter in Macon, Georgia, suggesting an amendment to the constitution.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the St. Louis Chapter of a similar nature.

After some discussion it was decided that it was in accordance with the constitution to present these amendments and that the matter would be considered at the next meeting of the National Board, in January, 1897.

Dr. McGee stated that she had learned that a bill regarding the National Society had been presented to the United States Congress without the authorization of the National Board of Management, and called the attention of the Board to this matter.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to inquire about this and ascertain exactly the state of the case, if possible, and report at the next meeting.

Mrs. Seymour presented the names of 11 applicants for membership.

It was moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these ladies. Carried.

Mrs. Seymour read to the Board a letter from a member of the "Buffalo" Chapter, New York, stating that a firm had been manufacturing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write to the firm of Caldwell & Co, acquainting them of this fact.

At five o'clock the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank December 1, 1896,	\$916 20
Initiation fees,	\$685 00
Annual dues (\$1,245—\$174 refunded),	1,071 00
Application blanks,	1 89
Ribbon,	3 05
Directory,	9 25
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	1 50
Souvenir Spoons,	37 50
Rosettes,	38 40
	<hr/> 1,847 59

Total receipts, \$2,763 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine for December.

Printing (\$320.61), engraving (\$28.59), . . .	\$349 20
Salary of Editor,	83 33
Salary of Business Manager,	50 00
	<hr/> \$482 53

Lineage Book, Vol. II.

Clerical services in compiling,	\$120 00
Incidental expenses,	8 70
	<hr/> 128 70

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office incidentals,	10 00
Engrossing 367 certificates,	36 70
Engrossing 15 charters,	7 50
Binding 5 volumes application papers, . . .	15 00
Engraving 1,000 certificates,	71 50
Printing badge permit books,	4 25
Cards (10,000) for card catalogue,	29 50
Stamped envelopes (2,000) for office use, . .	90 00

Books for library,	17 00
Binding books for library,	3 80
Stationery,	7 99
Stamping stationery,	20 40
Reports (1,000) of Historian General,	7 50
Chairman Committee on Transportation,	17 00

Postage for State Regents.

Vermont,	5 00
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Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of

Organization,	\$10 00
Recording Secretary General,	10 00
Corresponding Secretary General,	15 00
Registrars General,	11 00
Historian General,	2 00
Treasurer General,	11 19
Mrs. Dennison,	2 00
	<hr/> 61 19

Clerical Services.

Curator (\$75) and Stenographer (\$75), \$150 00	
Clerical service for Recording Secretary General,	50 00
Clerical service for Registrars General,	80 00
Clerical service for Treasurer General,	79 50
Clerical service on card catalogue,	50 00
Clerical service on record books,	50 00
Stenographer for President General,	3 00
	<hr/> 462 50
Bill for stenographer and room for Revision Committee,	166 25
	<hr/> 1,133 08
Spoons for Daughters,	59 70

Rosette Account.

To Caldwell, for 200 rosettes,	\$40 00
To Permanent Fund, excess of receipts over expenditures since October 1,	53 50
	<hr/> 93 50

Souvenir Spoon Account.

To Permanent Fund, excess of receipts over expenditures since October 1,	35 00
	<hr/> 1,932 51
Balance, cash in hand January 1, 1897,	831 28
	<hr/> \$2,763 79

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, December 1, 1896, \$1,282 05
 Charter fees, \$75 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. S. V. White, through Fort Greene Chapter,	\$12 50	
Mrs. George F. Beach, through Continental Chapter (District of Columbia),	12 50	
Mrs. James J. Belden, through Onondaga Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. Charles T. Olmsted, through Oneida Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. Ethel W. Crocker, through Sequoia Chapter,	12 50	
		62 50
From Rosette account,		53 50
From Souvenir Spoon account,		35 00

*Contributions to Continental Hall**Fund since December 1, 1896.*

Through Chicago Chapter:

Mrs. J. A. Coleman,	\$10 00	
Mrs. Wm. Henry Reed,	10 00	
		\$20 00

Through Warren and Prescott Chapter:

Mrs. W. F. Humphrey,	\$5 00	
		5 00

Through Bonnie Kate Chapter:

Miss Mary Temple,	\$10 00	
		10 00

Janesville, Wis., Chapter,	50 00	
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Through Colonel Crawford Chapter:

Miss Carrie Bell Dockstader,	\$1 00	
		1 00

Through Mary Washington Chapter:

Garden Party,	\$77 87
Mrs. Annie S. H. Millach,	2 00
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Hasler Newcomb,	10 00
Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander,	5 00
Mrs. Lucinda B. Moses,	3 00
Mrs. Maria L. Dare,	2 50
Mrs. Nora G. Rice,	10 00
Mrs. Marguerite Dickens,	10 00

Mrs. Mary Barlow Hoge,	\$10 00		
Mrs. Jane E. A. Augur,	5 00		
Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, . . .	10 00		
Mrs. J. Ormond Wilson,	5 00		
Mrs. Florence P. Hill,	5 00		
Mrs. Daniel A. Reiff,	5 00		
Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, . . .	10 00		
Mrs. Harriet D. Mitchell, . . .	10 00		
Mrs. Augusta D. Geer,	5 00		
Miss Susannah G. Hickey, . . .	1 00		
Mrs. A. A. Thomas,	5 00		
Mrs. T. J. McMullan,	5 00		
W. H. McKnew,	10 00	211 37	
		<hr/>	297 37
			<hr/>
			523 37

Cash in bank January 1, 1897, \$1,805 42

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 831 28	
United States Government bonds, . . .	10,328 95	
	<hr/>	\$11,160 23

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 1,805 42	
Permanent investments,	9,643 47	
	<hr/>	11,448 89

Total assets, \$22,609 12

Respectfully submitted,

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

January 7, 1897.

Since making up the report \$15 have been received for the Continental Hall Fund from the Nathaniel Massie Chapter, and \$5 additional through the Mary Washington Chapter (D. C.) from Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

In the report for November, 1896, postage, State Regent, Rhode Island, \$9.41, should read, postage, State Regent, Michigan, \$9.41.

ERRATA.

In January number, page 16, below illustration, for "Pringle House" read "Province House."

